PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 13 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	tons.
SUNDAY.				
16th Jan. 16	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd ,,	Mandala ..	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
18th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
13th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Jan.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct
*18th ,,	Chakla ..	Coasting Karachi connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
27th ,,	Berbera	London(Limited accomdation one class only)
29th ,,	Pakhoi	East and South Africa

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ivo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	11th Jan	21st Jan
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4178	12th Jan	22rd Jan
Yetchofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	26th Jan.
Penang Maru	S Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th eb
Yeboshi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb	12th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Horuby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
SS. LuzonMaru	4073	T. Miyata	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Saigon Maru ..	4538	T. Watanabe	28th ,,	7th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4409	T. Fuchigami	24th ,,	5th Mar.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo.	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9272	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. B2

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6398	J. Kinnaird	10th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. ,,
S.S. Anstralia	6388	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Australia		Calcutta
Changchun		London
Darien (Dalney)		Lyons
Hankow		Fengtien (Mukden)
Harbin		Nagasaki
Hong-Kong		Newchwang
Honolulu		New York
Kobe		Peking
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Rycjun (Port Arthur)
		San Francisco
		Shanghai
		Sydney (Australia)
		Tiehling
		Tientsin
		Tokyo
		Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
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J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

138090

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

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B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ECONOMISE.—By dealing with TREACHER AND CO., LD., who allow 6½ per cent. DISCOUNT on all CASH purchases of Stores, Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and ALL V. P. P. ORDERS. 2820

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ST. TEREZA'S SCHOOL, Girgaum, Tram Terminus—The Cambridge Local Preliminary and Junior Classes open on 17th January. The subjects selected are those demanded by the University of Bombay for the Matriculation Examination. Students of all nationalities admitted. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2883

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS.
2764 B

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED—BUSINESS ADVERTISERS. Place prominent. Situation selected. For particulars apply. MANAGER, SHREE NRISINHA HINDOO LODGE, Crawford Market.
2858 Lalsing Mansions.

WANTED.

10 EUROPEAN OR ANGLO-INDIAN DRIVERS AND 10 INDIAN DRIVERS FOR 10 SUPPLY LORRIES FOR INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE "D".

TERMS OF ENLISTMENT—QUALIFICATIONS.

British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics volunteering for service will be attested for special service overseas; those who are not volunteers must be enrolled in a volunteer unit in addition to being attested for special service. On attestation, one selected driver with resource and experience, will be promoted to the rank of Sergeant and will be in charge, the remainder will be promoted to the rank of Corporal.

Indian drivers and mechanics will be enrolled and attested at the port of embarkation or nearest military station and will be given the rank of Naick.

2. The terms of enlistment will be for one year or the duration of the war. If the war be over within the year they will be discharged with all convenient speed.

3. Candidates must be experienced drivers and mechanics from 18 to 45 years of age, of good character, and be passed medically fit for active service.

4. Free passage by sea, river and rail, to port of embarkation will be granted to all accepted candidates and their baggage.

5. They will be entitled to free passage by sea rail and river for themselves and their baggage to their stations in India on discharge or completion of engagement.

PAY—ALLOWANCES—RATIONS.

6. British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will receive the pay of a corporal at 2s. 6d. per diem and in addition engineer pay at 1s. 6d. per diem. They will also be entitled to allowances and rations as for a regular soldier (including messing allowance). Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will receive a consolidated rate of pay at from thirty to fifty rupees a month according to qualifications and will receive all field service concessions admissible to Indian soldiers.

In addition to the above local allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem will be granted to British and Anglo-Indian drivers and mechanics and Rs. 20 per mensem to Indian drivers and mechanics.

7. On completion of service drivers and mechanics will receive the same gratuities as are given to the regular troops at the end of the war.

8. If discharged in consequence of wounds, injuries or disability received or contracted while on service, they will be entitled to pension in accordance with the Regulations for the Regular Army.

9. In the case of British and Anglo-Indian drivers and mechanics the provisions of the National Insurance Act will not be applicable.

CONCESSIONS AND PRIVILEGES.

10. British and Anglo-Indian motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will be provided with uniform and field service kit as for regular soldiers, but with leather gaiters instead of putties. Indian drivers and mechanics will be provided with the uniform of Naics of the Indian Infantry, but with putties in lieu of the leather gaiters.

One pair of goggles will also be supplied to each man.

11. Motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics will be considered on field service for all concessions and privileges admissible in the circumstances of the case, from the date of embarkation until they return to India or are demobilised.

Applications should be forwarded to the D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Bombay Brigade.

WANTED

WANTED.—BUYER for a "YOST TYPEWRITER." Apply to T. YUASA, Standard Building. 2886

WANTED—EUROPEAN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER on Commission bases only. Good prospects for energetic person. Apply to Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2907

WANTED for a Mill-Office—A PARSEE ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly efficient in Spinning and Weaving Accounts. Apply to Box No. 700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2870

WANTED immediately, SUPERINTENDENT, who will have to work as Teacher, for S. S. Jain Training College, Rutlam. Pay Rs. 30. Apply, with testimonials, PRINCIPAL. 900

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED—A GUJARATI knowing GRADUATE ASSISTANT MASTER for The Khoja Khan Mahomed School. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MASTER, at 188-192, Samuel Street, Mandvie. 2906

WANTED—A SMART ENERGETIC MAN for English and Gujrati correspondence, expert in Gujrati PACCA NAMA and Court business. Apply to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2895

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bathroom attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—A SUB-DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR on Rs. 60 (consolidated salary) for Gondal State. Experienced man with knowledge of English and Sanskrit will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, GONDAL. 2847

WANTED.—A full time MANAGER for a Printing Office and a Daily Newspaper. Candidates must have full knowledge of estimating for Job Work, and be also competent to deal with correspondence of all kinds. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2885

TENDERS for sale of quarrying Jaipur stone (stone like Porbander stone) will be received by the undersigned on the 10th February.

Particulars will be supplied on application.

FULCHAND D.P., L.C.E.,
State Engineer,
2846 Jamnagar.

WANTED—an energetic smart GRADUATE as TUTOR and COMPANION to a Kumar aged seven years. Ladging and Boarding free. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications and salary expected to
PRIVATE SECRETARY
2856 to the Rajasaheb of Bansda.

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., a fully qualified draftsman capable of making out drawings and estimates of important buildings. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. and joining expenses according to State T.A. rules. Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted at once to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2887 Barwani C.I.

WANTED a qualified MIDWIFE for the Ahmedabad Municipality on a pay of Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 50 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. She will not be allowed private practice. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials before the 20th instant to
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
For the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office.
Ahmedabad, 8th January, 1916. 902

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED.—Wanted from February 1st at La Martiniere College, Lucknow, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to a trained teacher. The post is temporary but may be made permanent to a good man. Salary Rs. 150 per month with free quarters. For further particulars apply by letter stating age, qualifications, etc., to
THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
2827

WANTED—Immediately by the Barwani State, P. W. D., the following temporary staff:—

1 SUPERVISOR possessing thorough practical experience of the details and construction of important architectural buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 125 p.m.

1 SUB-OVERSEER having practical experience of the construction of important buildings, consolidated pay Rs. 50 p.m.

3 SUB-OVERSEERS possessing practical experience of the construction of irrigation tanks,—consolidated pay Rs. 50 to 60 p.m. according to qualifications.

2 Mason Mistries experienced in the supervision of important works, pay Rs. 40 p.m.

Applications with certified copies of testimonials to be submitted to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
2888 Barwani C.I.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Soda Water Machine, complete with tanks and fittings, etc. Apply TREACHER & Co., British Hotel Lane, Fort. 2771

FOR SALE, MOTOR CYCLE, second-hand, Clemant Garrad, 3½ H.P., with Side Car, Low price. CYCLE EXCHANGE, 41 Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—A small going concern. Good opportunity for an energetic Individual with a small capital. Apply to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2904

FOR SALE—One WOLSLEY SIDDELY Car 5 seater 18-24, H.P., with head lamp, stepney wheel, etc., in good running order price Rs. 4,000 or offer. Apply to MIRZA DAWOODALLY KHAN, above Islam Club, Chawpaty. 2849

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—179 pairs Gents Black box Hide Oxford Walking Shoes, Bark tanned soles, hand-sewn, toe capped, medium toe, linen lined, Do not miss this opportunity to secure footwear cheap. In sizes 5, 6, 7, and 8 Reduced price Rs. 5.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
MADRAS.
612—2

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of PATEL HOUSE Middle Colaba from 1st February, facing the Back Bay, with four Bed Rooms, a Drawing and a Dining Room, and a big verandah, double Frontage. Apply WITHIN. 2901

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the right of skinning dead animals at Kurla Reclamation ground alternatively for one, three and five years commencing from 1st April 1916.

Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Wednesday the 16th February 1916.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, one thousand which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The successful tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges, if any, for executing it and such further sum as with Rs. 1,000 deposited with the tender will make up ten per cent of the amount of the tender. The Security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

Printed forms of tenders can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, etc., stipulated in the tender form will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after acceptance of the tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

If for any other reason during the currency of the contract the Commissioner deems it necessary to order the removal of the operations of skinning the animals and disposing of the carcasses from the present site at Kurla to any other site the successful tenderer shall have to carry out the orders of the Commissioner.

In cases of firms tendering for this right the names of all the partners constituting the firms must be written on the tender form.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th January 1916. 2908

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on TUESDAY the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 2881

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year from 1st March 1916, to 28th February, 1917, are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of the intending Tenderers is specially drawn. The tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. Bombay Time on Wednesday the 2nd February 1916.

Tender No. 1 for Ooreed (about 36,00,000 lbs.), Gram (about 400,000 lbs.) Bran, oil cakes, matra, rice, barley, toor grain, Koolthi, cotton seed and salt for the Municipal Bullocks, heifers, horses and mules.

Tender No. 1 A. (Alternative tender to No. 1) for gram (about 40.00,000 lbs.) Bran (about 450,000 lbs.) oil cakes, matra, rice, barley, toor grain, koolthi, cotton seed, and salt for the Municipal bullocks, heifers, horses and mules.

Tender No. 2, for hay, green grass and rice-straw for Municipal bullocks, heifers and cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3, for hay lucorne grass, and rice-straw, for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandra.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in Tender No. 1.

Printed forms of tender and conditions of contract etc., can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in case of Item No. 1 or Item 1A, of Rs. 1,500 in case of Item No. 2, and Rs. 500 in case of Item No. 3, must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging the tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Successful tenderers must pay the full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges if any, for executing them. The Successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent. of the total contract amount, and as further security for the fulfilment of the contract, deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent. upto a limit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter, mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as regards the original deposits. The securities if paid in each will bear no interest but will at the request of the successful tenderers be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payments for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills. The first fortnightly payment will be made after the second fortnightly supply is received in March 1916, and thereafter every fortnight, and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight on the contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be subject to the same conditions as the deposit of 2 per cent. of the contract amount and the 5 per cent. deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality according to the sealed samples open to inspection in the Office of the Executive Health Officer, except in regard to Rangoon Ooreed of which a sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the tenders.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits etc., stipulated in the tender forms will not be allowed to be altered.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

In cases of firms tendering for the names of all Partners constituting the firms must be written on the tender form.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER.
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th January, 1916. 2909

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YETOROFU MARU" having arrived on the 14th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, and Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUTTONBAI, widow of MUNGULDAS PRANJIWANDAS has contracted to sell her property to Mr. Virjee Shamji as hereunder described.

All persons having any claim or interest of whatever nature to or in the said property are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the Attorneys for the purchaser at their Office No. 54 Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim of which no notice shall have been received.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Gulalwady or Jagjiwan Kika street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 79-49 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1094 new No. 8267 old Survey No. 2088 and new Survey No. 722 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5850 Street No. 75-77 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Public Road called Gulalwady or Jugjiwan Kika Street on or towards the North by the property of Bai Shew Luxumi widow of Mungulbhai Pranshunker wherein there is a temple of Hanuman and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla bin Mohsin.

Dated this 14th day of January 1916.
PAYNE & Co.,
2899 Attorneys for the purchaser.

NOTICE.

A DISPATCH BOX stolen at Ujjain on 19th November, 1915, containing one certificate of competency of First Class under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act No. 295 of 1911, one certificate of competency of First Class under C. P. and Berar Boiler Act and certificates from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay and from Mills and Factories where the undersigned worked. Any body finding them should send them over to the undersigned.

Dated this 15th day of January 1916.
S. B. JAYAKAR
Engineer,
C/o. Civil Hospital Ujjain.
2900

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of specially ordered Latest Designed Rich Artistic Household Furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and others, Solid Iron Framed Grand Cottage Piano, by Muntt (London) specially suited for India climate, Singer's Hand Sewing Machine, New Styled Fowl House, cane tiffin baskets, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba opposite the Afghan Memorial Church in the Government Bungalow No. 76 the very valuable neat designed specially ordered artistic household furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and others consisting of dining table, dining room arm chairs, mirrored sideboards by John Roberts, dinner waggons, meat safes, very valuable latest designed artistic and specially ordered palace pattern silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, rich chippendale pattern drawing room artistic cabinets and corner cabinets, rich velvet piled Brussels and Indian carpets, jail made durrie carpets, rich door curtains by Army and Navy, sweet toned solid iron framed English Grand cottage piano by the well-known makers Messrs. Muntt of London rich hand painted vases, specially ordered rich almirahs, by John Roberts, marble top dressing chests of drawers, dressing and washing tables, mirrored hat stands, revolving book cases, rich velvet lined Curzon chairs, single beds by Army and Navy rich teapoys, writing tables, rich verandah Singapore caned furniture, Singer's hand sewing machine, gentleman's free wheel bicycle, gas stove, clothes and gown presses, specially ordered new styled very convenient fowl house, nearly new China matting, rich glass and crockeryware, pots and palms of the garden, etc., etc.

The property of Transport Sergeant-Major W. P. Marketis of the Government Dockyard leaving for Home.

The property of another gentleman (having purchased a motor car).

1 rubber tyred victoria with chestnut Rangoon Pegu Pony (very fast runner).

One American Waggon on four wheeled buggy, with rubber tyred wheels, seat at the back for sais. Made by Studebacker of New York, very light, smart and strong. In perfect condition, never having been used.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1916.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 531.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th January, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and household and office furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with tapestry, office chairs, mirror door almyrahs, sideboards, dressing and writing tables, big show case, glass door book-cases, book stands, marble top centre tables, teapoys, towel horse, wall clock, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

The property of a gentleman—

1-8 H.P. De Dion Motor Car, four seated.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—

1 rubber-tyred overhauled cabriolette.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Some second-hand bicycles.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1916 Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, rich teak and blackwood, office and household furniture, including rich satin and tapestry lined drawing room suites, marble top centre tables, dressing chest of drawers, almyrahs mirror back hat stands, fancy tiled cabinets with mirror, single and double teak and black wood cots, reclining sofas, leather lined sofas, cane and leather lined easy chairs, Curzon chair, teapoys, office writing and lady's tables, verandah and garden benches, and folding chairs, panel door book cases, book stands, china vases, cloth screens, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.

5 cases non-alcoholic fruite wine of Switzerland such as red grape, white grape and apple, etc., each case of 4 doz. bottles.

1 lot of watches of different makers.

The property of private gentlemen.

1 German make binocular of well-known C. P. Goerz.

1 cloth counting microscope glass

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

Last 2 Performances
Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre,
MANAPMAN
Saturday, 15th Jan., at 8-30 p.m.
AND
Sunday, 16th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Rates as Usual.
K. V. BHONSLEY,
Proprietor.

Maharastra Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Saturday, 15th Jan. 1916 *at* 9 *p.m*
SATWAPARIKSHA
Sunday, 16th Jan. 1916 *at* 3-30 *p.m.*
TARAMANDAL.

DANCE.

The annual dance of the Gremio Portuguez will be held at the Skating Rink on Saturday, the 15th inst.

Tickets at Rs. 4 for one Gent. and Ladies, available from the Hon. Secretary, No. 61, Kalbadevi Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

BEWARE!
THE CLUTCHING HAND
IS STILL AT LARGE
ALL EFFORTS OF
CRAIG KENNEDY

The celebrated Scientist Detective have yet proved futile.

THE FURTHER STRUGGLE BETWEEN the Scientist Detective and the Master Criminal shall be portrayed in the 3rd and 4th Episodes entitled

"THE VANISHING JEWELS"
AND
"THE FROZEN SAFE"

demonstrating the extraordinary development of modern scientific instruments.

TO-NIGHT AT

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD,

(Telephone 2020.)

Time. **7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Nightly.**

MATINEES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 P.M.

DON'T FORGET TO READ THE STORY OF ELAINE IN
THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

An Apology.—We regret the inconvenience caused to our patrons on account of the balcony not been completed last week. We have pleasure in announcing that it is quite in order now.

NEW
ALEXANDRA
CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.

To-Night. ***To-Night.***

THE SUBLIME ACHIEVEMENT OF THE MOVING PICTURE ART

NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

8,000 Feet. 7 Parts.

The Photoplay that packed the theatres everywhere and created a sensation. Produced at enormous cost, embodying remarkable scenes of MARINE LIFE, featuring MISS ANNETTE KELLERMAN, the Australian Venus, The Perfect Woman, ACTRESS, DANCER and SWIMMER.

A FILM FANTASY.

A MYTHICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

A GORGEOUS & THRILLING SPECTACLE.

Miss KELLERMANN'S wonderful DIVING FEATS and her TOE DANCE are worth seeing.

Notwithstanding the enormous cost of bringing this stupendous production to Bombay, NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

USUAL HALF RATES.

3 Show Nightly:—7, 9 & 11, (S. T.)

Extra Prize Shows, SATURDAY-SUNDAY 5p.m.

SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Another Attraction,

CHARLES CHAPLIN,
in "GENTLEMEN OF NERVE"

A Roar and a Scream from start to finish.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL

Matinee for Children
every Saturday from 4 to 5 p. m.

Tuesday, 18th January, 1916, (Bank Holiday.)
Morning Session 9 to 11
Evening and Night Sessions as usual.

Friday 21st January.
DANCING AND SKATING.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 ***TWICE NIGHTLY.*** **10 p.m.**

In deference to popular demand

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON
AND
Mr. JAMES McGRATH

will present for one week only their successful sketch

"DICK'S SISTER"

A Frivolous Little Farce of mistaken identity.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

ETHEL FRASER	(A Young Authoress).. ..	Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON.
DICK GRAHAM	(Her Brother's Friend) ..	Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

ANY OLD TIME! ANY OLD PERIOD!! ANY OLD FLAT!!!

Comedy Cartoons.
BOTHA'S BAG
Exceedingly Entertaining.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
How Shells are made.

KINEMACOLOR. RUSSIAN HYDROPLANES.

The one and only! The incomparable!

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In his latest uproarious farce in two acts.

"CHARLIE, THE PROPERTY MAN."

The Biggest. Brightest and Best Bill in Bombay.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, AT 5 P. M.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA, ALL SEATS 8 AND 4 ANNAS.

NEXT SATURDAY, ANOTHER GREAT FILM!!!
"SPARTICUS" OR THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS
6 Parts 8000 Feet Shown Complete.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE
"CHRISTMAS TREE"

All interested in the Anglo-Indian orphan children are cordially invited to attend.

"CHRISTMAS TREE"

TO BE HELD AT

B. E. SCHOOL, BYCULLA,

ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH INST.

AT 4 P.M.

The Anglo-Indian League take this opportunity to thank all those who made the two dances held in aid of this good object and so enabled them in giving a couple of hundred children, toys, sports and a treat.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road. **'Phone 1266**

TO-NIGHT! ***TO-NIGHT!!***

THE CHEVAL MYSTERY

4,000 feet. OR 4,000 feet.

HYPNOTIST'S VICTIM ACCUSED OF MURDER

ALSO

CURSE OF WORK

Comedy by Billie Ritchie.

LOOK OUT (SHORTLY) FOR

THE BROKEN COIN (Serial.)

55,000 feet. WITH 55,000 feet.

Rs. 1,000 CASH PRIZE Rs. 1,000

Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30. MATINEE 5-15 on Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Premier Theatre of the East
GREAT WEEK-END CINEMA ATTRACTIONS.

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

"THE POLO CHAMPION"

"TOO RICH"

THE HIDDEN NEST EGG.
PATHE GAZETTE.

6-45 p.m. TO-MORROW 10 p.m.
10 p. m. (SUNDAY) 6-45 p.m.

HOW LIEUT. ROSE SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

A graphic topical subject in which a clever British Naval Officer takes parts, aided by the fifteen inch guns of one of our Super-Dread-noughts.

MIZPAH,

Gorgeous Egyptian spectacle based on an old-time legend with Mlle. Kahli Ru in the leading part;

Also the two comedies:

WON BY WAITING
AND
LOVE ON A YACHT.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND			Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2 per case.
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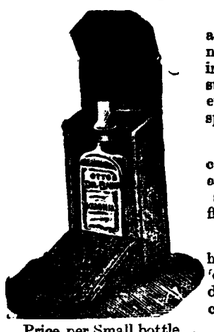

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(2nd Sunday after Epiphany, 16th Jan.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barnam, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd E. Flat Hymns, 178, 81, 313, 299; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Hymns 169, 537, 225; Collections for Society for Propagation of the Gospel; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 p.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m, Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi. B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening prayer and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and poor. Marthi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's. Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School, 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Englisn); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Holy Communion and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland, 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalm 84, tune 28, Paraphrase 60, tune 121, Hymns 12, 172 (1st tune), 356.

United Free Church of Scotland Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road. Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5-45 p.m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Telugu Service).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service: Preacher, Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. E. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses, 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., Masses; and 5-30 p.m., Benediction. Week days Masses, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. There will be XIII Hours' Adoration from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.). His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside at the concluding act, which commences at 6-30 p.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses. 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

The weather has been dry, but there has been an extension of light cloud over nearly the whole of the country except north-east India and Burma.

Forecast:—No important change.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of moderate intensity recorded on Simla Seismograph at 11 hours 59 minutes yesterday was followed by another shock of considerable severity at 14 hours 1 minute. The epicentre of the two shocks was about four thousand miles away.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately cloluded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded,

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day. Light or moderate cloud has appeared over the whole of the reporting area in India and conditions are generally slightly unsettled, more particularly in north-west India.

A few showers are possible in the Punjab and the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 14th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	61.0	48.2	59	2.10		—4.24
Do. (13th)						
Jask	76.6	58.4	60	0.01		—2.00
Do. (11th)						
Muskat	75.0	66.9	54	0.27		—0.85
Do. (13th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.9	47.7	59	0.13		—0.20
Rawalpindi	69.2	36.6	62	0.19		—1.87
Lahore	72.4	40.6	31	0.17		—0.68
Hissar	73.8	41.9	52	0.02		
Ambala	73.7	40.1	71	0.28		—1.56
Delhi	73.5	47.5	50	0.02		—0.87
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.4	48.4	55	0		—0.62
Mainpuri	74.3	47.1	50	0.01		—0.92
Jhansi	77.0	46.8	66	0.24		—0.39
Cawnpore	76.0	48.5	63	0.02		—0.89
Allahabad	75.8	45.6	62	0.14		—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.3	43.8	66	0		—0.25
Karachi	78.0	59.9	45	0		—0.38
Ajmer	75.0	49.6	55	0.05		—0.52
Jaipore	77.3	48.0	57	0.11		—0.42
Kotah	78.6	53.4	64	0		—0.44
Mount Abu	69.7	55.4	38	0		—0.47
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.0	40.3	35	0		—0.16
Dwarka	87.3	65.4	54	0.19		0.10
Veraval	86.9	67.1	47	0		—0.40
Rajkot	89.1	57.8	34	0		—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	57.6	63	0		—0.32
Suras	90.2	62.3	41	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.4	64.0	27	0		—0.21
Deesa	89.6	59.8	40	0		—0.20
Neemuch	78.8	51.0	52	0.06		—0.33
Indore	80.4	50.3	44	0.66		0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.5	44.9	69	0.15		—0.98
Saugor	78.0	54.1	43	0.09		—1.23
Hoshangabad						
Khandaw	84.1	48.5	60	0.68		—0.25
Akola	85.3	48.7	53	1.72		0.33
Amroati	85.8	50.8	35	0.45		—0.87
Nagpur	83.1	51.1	54	0.16		—1.26
Chanda	84.5	40.2	66	0.62		—0.56
Raipur	79.5	52.6	70	0.33		—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	70.8	70	0.09		—0.43
Ratnagiri	91.9	71.9	39	0.81		0.21
Mormugao	85.2	71.7	68	0.94		—0.22
Karwar	90.7	66.2	71	1.07		—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	51.3	45	0.16		—0.58
Ahmednagar	83.0	52.3	50	3.40		2.40
Poona	84.6	50.3	64	0.33		—0.72
Sholapur	86.8	58.3	56	1.27		—0.16
Bijapur	84.5	59.7	60	0.43		—0.76
Belgaum	81.8	55.9	66	1.70		—0.15
Ahmedabad	82.3	53.6	39	1.82		0.02
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.9	49.7	66	0.88		0.11
Hyderabad	81.0	59.6	71	0.79		—0.35
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.0	67.4	62	3.17		4.83
Calicut	87.4	69.6	76	14.29		7.20
Cochin	90.0	72.7	69	8.84		0.61
Colombo	86.4	73.4	88	0.30	27.83	8.78
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.2	64.2	85	20.73		14.61
Bellary	85.1	59.7	73	7.28		5.18
Cuddapah	87.5	61.8	73	9.44		4.88
Madras	85.0	66.0	80	21.22		1.74
Bangalore	79.1	54.1	78	3.60		0.12
Coimbatore	84.6	64.0	82	6.76		2.07
Trichinopoly	85.4	68.1	66	12.73		4.81
Negapatam	82.1	76.2	81	24.23		—3.52

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 13th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	30.010	Inches.
Temperature of Air	79.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3	„
Dew point	64.2	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.617	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4	„
Maximum Temperature of Air	88.7	„
Minimum do do	71.4	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, ENE, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	164	Miles.

Feed Baby at the Breast

Extract from British Local Govt. Report.
"The deaths among children"
"under three months of age"
"either wholly or partially fed"
"on artificial foods are fifteen"
"times as great as they are"
"among an equal number of"
"infants fed on breast milk."
—Dr. Hope.

LACTAGOL
makes breast-feeding possible for all mothers

by filling the breasts with milk containing the correct proportions of nourishing constituents and preventing nursing pains.

LACTAGOL is a powder, easily taken in ærated or plain water, milk or other liquid, and its effects are at once seen.

Baby thrives

gains weight rapidly, because satisfied, and is no longer fretful and peevish. Baby's health is put on the firmest possible basis; risks consequent upon unsuitable or contaminated food are avoided, especially that most serious menace to infant life—

infantile diarrhœa.

LACTAGOL is officially recognised as efficient at all the principal Hospitals. It is not a quack medicine of mysterious composition. The medical and nursing professions welcome it everywhere as the only means whereby the mother can increase the quantity and improve the quality of her breast milk. LACTAGOL is

Baby's true safeguard

Of all Chemists: R 1.5 & R 2.6

Of all Stores: R 1.5 & R 2.6

Nurse Lily Walker, who attended Mrs. Reedy, says: "I was sure that baby's only" "chance of life was natural food, and at once put the mother on Lactagol. Baby began to" "get on at once, and now after seven months of breast-feeding, what a wonderful improve-" "ment! He now weighs 12 lbs. 12 ozs., and the marvellous effect of Lactagol is again" "proved. Mrs. Reedy's milk is plentiful and rich, and she has never felt so strong and" "well as now, when she is taking Lactagol. I may mention that this baby has had nothing" "but the breast all through."

Ask your Chemist for treatise, "Practical Advice to all Mothers."

LACTAGOL Mother's Great Security for her **BABY'S HEALTH.**

Sole Proprietors of LACTAGOL—E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., London.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	14	m 5 35	24 6	14	m 0 17	22 3
		8 28a	25 0		0 51a	18 5
Sat.	15	m 6 41	3 11	15	m 1 59	22 5
		9 31a	25 8		1 50a	18 4
Sun.	16	m 8 1	23 10	16	m 3 17	22 0
		10 12a	26 5		2 40a	17 10
Mon.	17	m 9 12	24 1	17	m 4 8	21 4
		12 43a	27 2		3 22a	17 4
Tues.	18	m 10 10	24 7	18	m 4 44	20 8
		11 2a	27 9		4 1a	16 11
Wed.	19	m 10 40	25 1	19	m 5 15	20 0
		11 40a	28 4		4 38a	16 6
Thur.	20	m 11 17	25 8	20	m 5 3421	19 5
					5 614a	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise	Sunset
„	14 (Friday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 21m
„	8 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 22m
„	9 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 22m
„	11 (Monday)	„ 7h. 14m.	„ 6h. 18m
„	12 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 24m
„	19 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 24m
„	20 (Thursday)	„ 7h. 15m.	„ 6h. 25m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12 „ „	9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 „ „	1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	28 „ „	6h.	5-1 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 14th January 1916 was 30.232 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 50 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 50 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given Dve.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and Manufacturing Opticians.

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the Invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, uphos, amber, blue, etc.,

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experiences in sight testing refinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379. Hornby Row, BOMBA. opp. Govt. Telegraph office, FORT

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and mo economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GE. GEORING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond

Low rates, liberal conditions

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director;
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

FREE! Do you wish to know "How to make the Best Quality Rose, Jasmine, Lily, Lotus and Sweet Scented Hair Oils at a very cheap cost at your own home?" If so please write us at once and mention this paper.

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON WOOL.

It is only recently that attention was drawn in England to the remarkably absorbent and cleansing qualities of sphagnum moss when used as a dressing for wounds in place of the familiar cotton wool, writes the "Westminster Gazette." The great strain that has been put on the surgical dressings generally employed has compelled surgeons to look about for a substitute, with the result that sphagnum moss is being more and more called upon for the purpose. New works are being opened in the Scottish capital where the moss will be treated and made ready for use. The moss is not being prepared as a commercial undertaking but merely to afford assistance in a good cause. The story of the discovery of the properties of the moss reads like a romance. One day in a peat moss litter works some distance from Kiel a worker met with a serious injury. They had not the appliances to deal with the case at the works, but they did the best they could. They took a quantity of the article which they manufactured, peat moss litter, and laying it on the wounds they tied bandages over it. The injured man was then conved to Kiel, and taken to a hospital. When the doctors undid the bandages, and found the dirty-looking moss litter in the wound, they were horrified, and declared that the injured limb would have to be amputated. Very soon, however, their horrors gave way to surprise. They foound that, far from the poisoning which they had anticipated, the injury had been beautifully cleaned by the rude emergency dressing, and had actually begun to heal. They pursued their investigations further and so "discovered" sphagnum moss from the surgeon's point of view.

How works came to be erected in Edinburgh is thus explained: A number of ladies and gentlemen in the city formed themselves into a committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Macknezie, for the purpose of securing the moss. Mr. Cathcart, one of the Royal Infirmary surgeons, cast about for a means of having the moss pressed. He sent an assistant to Sir John Cowan with a bag of the moss in a dried state asking Sir John's advice as to how it could be pressed. Sir John at once said, "I will have it pressed at the works." It was accordingly put into a powerful hydraulic press and the moss came out flat, firm, and ready for use. The new works consist of four departments. In one the moss is washed and freed from any foreign matter and after being put through a wringer it passes into the drying room. When thoroughly dry it is passed into the weighing room, and the final process is the compressing.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Jan. 13th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		10,000
" Sales of East Indian ..		..
" Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans		8.20
Egyptian F.G.F.		11.05
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar.	12.50
	July	12.87
New York Official noon call	Mar.	12.49
	July	12.84
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar.	12.37
	July	12.82

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 13th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.96	7.90
Jan.-Feb.	7.96	7.90
Feb.-Mar.	7.94	7.88
Mar.-Apl.	7.91	7.86
Apl.-May	7.87	7.82
May-June	7.82	7.79
June-July	7.77	7.75
July-Aug.	7.72	7.71
Aug.-Sept.	7.55	7.56
Sept.-Oct.	7.36	7.36
Oct.-Nov.	7.26	7.27
Nov. Dec.	7.19	7.20
Dec. Jan.	7.14	7.15
Jan. Feb.	7.09	7.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	5.85
" " Fully Good	..	6.00
" " Fine ..	..	6.15
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.29
" " Fully Good	..	6.44
" " Fine ..	..	6.59
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.35
" " " Fine	..	6.65
M.G. Broach, Good..	..	7.55
" " Fully Good	..	7.70
" " Fine ..	..	7.85
M.G. Scinde, Good..	..	5.85
" " Fully Good	..	6.00
" " Fine ..	..	6.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 13.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	23.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14.000
Day's Exports to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York, March	12.48
Previous closing price	12.54
Futures at New York, July	12.81
Previous closing price	12.91
Spot Cotton at New York	12.50
Previous price	12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.19
Previous price	12.19
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, March	12.33
Previous price	12.38
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.77
Previous price	12.83
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	56 7/8

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. B3

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Jan. 13th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	51,300,000	Inc.	200,000
Public Deposits .	53,600,000	Dec.	4,600,000
Other do.	104,100,000	Dec.	1,700,000
Govt. Securities .	32,800,000	Unchanged.	
Other do.	107,400,000	Dec.	7,300,000
Notes and Gold .	35,400,000	Inc.	1,000,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 23% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	27
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint and Continental buying closing Buyer.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/at	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£426,000
Consols 2½ % unchgd.	59
Previous price	58⅞
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	52½
Previous price	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾
Previous price	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Previous price	69¼
Ex: on London at Paris Francs	27.89
Previous Price	27.84

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 12th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£89⅝
Previous price	89½
4½% 1925—1945..	£97¼
Previous price	97⅜

THE MAILS.

London, Jan. 13th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 13 h.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	62
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Sellers	63
Wheat F. A. Q. Red. Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I. F. Sellers	63/6

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	67/6
Barletta Russo—63 lbs—January	67

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April	62/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb. Nominal	49/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. Nominal.	70
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Value	85/6
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. Nominal	66

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 12th.

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb,	84/3
(Delayed in transmission)	

London, Jan. 13th.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	77
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb.	85

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan-Feb. Hull	14-15-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G M.B.	£87
Copper Braziers	£122
Yellow Metal	14
Hard Spelter nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B. 4% F O B. Liverpool	£25-0-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£ 5-4-6

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

London, Jan. 12th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi } not quoted.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January	22/6
July-September,	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. January	22/7½
July-September,	20/4½

Tone.—The Tone is firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 13th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, January, July-Sept. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, January, July-Sept. } Not quoted.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January	22/6
July-Sept.	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi January	22/7½
July-Sept.	20/4½

Tone.—Firm

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	⅜
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First latex Crepe Feb.-March.	3/9

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

The market this morning ruled quiet but steady. Only a moderate business has been reported in March Akolas.

Ready Cotton was in moderate demand.

The market at Colaba was closed.

We quote.—

Fully Good Bengal January 223.

Fine Akola January 265.

Good Broach April 292½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	300/1	..	295	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	232	226	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	232	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab . ..	228	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	243	231	..	" 1916
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	285	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	285	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	266	..	..	"
"	267	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatte . ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	246	233	..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ld.

Colaba, January 14, 1916—5-30 p.m.

Ready rates are unchanged, while Forward quotations are Rs. 2 lower than yesterday.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference.
Khandesh ..	127,598	25,392	pl. 102,206
Central India ..	28,990	3,216	pl. 25,774
Barsi & Nagar ..	77,984	12,173	pl. 65,811
Berar	223,471	70,876	pl. 152,595
Central Provinces	51,202	37,812	pl. 13,390
Compta & Dharwar.. ..	42,615		
North-Westerns.	26,080		
Coconada.	6,741	17,292	pl. 67,688
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,635		
Dhollera.. ..	38,516	6,896	pl. 31,620
Broach	10,753	99	pl. 10,654
Rajputana ..	227,496		
N. W. Prov. ..	24,938	131,298	pl. 208,157
Sind-Punjab. ..	87,021		
Persian	377	21	pl. 356
American	..	..	..
Egyptian	265	447	— 82
Other Sorts ..	2,007	788	pl. 1,219
Total ..	985,599	306,310	pl. 679,277

RECEIPT OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th January 1916:—

Cotton	14,698 Bales,
Wheat	7,257 cwts,
Linseed	3,875 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	330 "
Ginjellyseed	4,886 "
Poppyseed	169 "
Groundnuts	13,678 "
Castorseed	6,438 "
Rice	41,806 "
Myrabollams	3,002 "
Cottonseed	22,799 "
Gram	6,480 "
Joowar	1,725 "
Barley	1,969 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Feb.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. March.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	192½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141⅞
Do. Shanghai	190¼
Do. Yokohama	154⅞

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian do.	24-10-0
Bombay do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

To-day being the last day of January Settlement there was no doing in Cotton Mill shares for forward delivery. However a few transactions for cash were recorded as under.

Central Provinces Ry, shares changed hands at Rs. 117.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 218.

Bank of India shares kept in demand at Rs. 63.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 80.

4 per cent Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 94.

PETROLEUM.

Bombay, Jan. 13th.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. G.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 I. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

THE JUTE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

"Capital" commenting on the present high price of jute shares states that the head of a firm of managing agents of jute mills has issued an order against the paticipation of his assistants etc., in speculative jute shares.

The following dividends per annum on half year will be paid to the following mills:—Standard 40 per cent, Lawrence 30 per cent, Dalhousie 30 per cent Northbrook 25 per cent, Lansdowne carries forward 8½ lakhs, Belvedere 20 per cent, Central Rs. 30 per share, Howrah Rs. 12-8 per share and 7½ lakhs to depreciation as reserve, Kelvin Rs. 30, Empire one rupee eight annas and Howrah 5 per cent.

CENSOR AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NEW POLICY.

In the House of Commons on December 13, Sir H. Dalziel (R., Kirkcaldy Burghs) called attention to the announcement in the Press that all censorship in regard to foreign affairs was about to be brought to an end. That was a very important announcement, and he hoped Lord Robert Cecil would be able to give the House fuller information on the subject. He would like to know if the new policy was due to any request made by the Press, or whether, it had been initiated by the Foreign Office itself. Was this the beginning of the total abolition of the censorship with regard to the Press generally? If so, was it intended to issue any rules of guidance when the censorship was entirely brought to an end?

Mr. Booth (R., Pontefract) asked whether it might be expected under the new conditions that newspapers should be free to report political news from abroad.

Lord R. Cecil said the statement in the Press pretty accurately defined what the Government intended. It spoke of the censorship regarding foreign affairs being suspended as from next Monday. The actual initiative for this came from the Foreign Office, and he thought it would very likely mean in some cases that fuller information would be given. The whole idea was that, granted the broad rules laid down by the Defence of the Realm Act, so far as foreign affairs were concerned, it was really better that those who were skilled in the presentation of news to the public should be left to carry out these rules for themselves. It might happen sometimes that something might be published which from the Foreign Office point of view was not desirable. That, however, he thought, happened under the existing rule. From the Foreign Office point of view the things that did harm were the comments and criticisms passed on foreign affairs, which were not submitted to the Censor. From that point of view there was no advantage in the present system. He desired carefully to point out, however, that the proposed change had nothing whatever to do with anything the naval or military authorities might think right.

In naval and military matters there were very often actual facts which it might be very important that the enemy should not know. The secrets of the Foreign Office were generally not so extensive as many people would imagine, but they were secrets which the Foreign Office ought to keep to itself. Thus, in foreign affairs it was merely a question of comment and criticism and not a question of relation of facts. He knew of no intention to utilise the powers of the Defence of the Realm Act more severely than heretofore. The Government had no idea of trying to trap or trip the Press and "run some paper in," as the phrase went. The idea of the Foreign Office had nothing to do with any special quarrel with the Press. Its intention was merely to leave the control of discussions on foreign affairs more completely to those who were skilled in presenting them to the public. He did not contemplate issuing any rule, but he would be very glad to receive any suggestions on that matter from Sir H. Dalziel. In war-time it was difficult to distinguish where foreign affairs ended and naval and military matters began. He did not think there ought to be any practical difficulty in this case. Wherever the matter was doubtful, and the newspaper desired the assistance or protection of the censorship, there would be nothing to prevent submission of the question to the Censor. If the Censor thought it was a military or naval matter he would deal with it as such; otherwise he would leave it undealt with.

HIGH DEATH-RATE AMONG CALCUTTA FEMALES.

PURDAH SYSTEM HELD LARGELY RESPONSIBLE.

In the course of his annual report for 1914 Dr. H. M. Crake, Health Officer of Calcutta, observes:—Attention has repeatedly been directed to the inversion of the normal ratio between male and female deaths in Calcutta. In other countries the mortality amongst males exposed to risk of accident, working long hours at high pressure, often under insanitary conditions, and subjected to the stress and strain of keen competition, is almost invariably higher than that amongst females, in spite of the special risks of child-birth, etc., peculiar to the latter. In Calcutta however, largely, if not entirely due to the purdah system, the mortality amongst females is very much higher than amongst males. As I pointed out in last year's report, the purdah system is directly responsible for a very great deal of the insanitary property in the City. To secure privacy the women's apartments are placed at the back of the premises, jealously screened from observation, with an utter disregard of the necessity for fresh air and sunlight. In the older types of houses in the Indian quarter, there are thousands of rooms solely dependent for light and air on relatively small court-yards, shut in on all sides by lofty masonry buildings. Where as is often the case, a room, completely shut in on three sides faces a small court-yard on the fourth the impossibility of properly ventilating it is obvious. When inspecting the imposing looking residences of the well-to-do middle classes it is sometimes difficult to realise that in spite of the stucco and colour-wash, many of them are, from a sanitary point of view, exact replicas of the courts and closed alleys, the opening up of which has effected such a vast improvement in slum areas in England. The effect of constant exposure to such insanitary environments is shown in the female mortality rate which was 38.5 per thousand, the death-rate amongst males being 23.5 per thousand. This represents a slight improvement compared with last year, when the female death-rate was 39.4 per thousand.

No excuse for the pale and anaemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. A 17

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13.

Chakla	Allen	Karachi

Jan 14

Lhasa	King	Karachi
River Arexes	Limpson	Alexandria
Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14

Dilwara	Waler	Durrban
Llandridod	Owens	Hull

The following steamer entered the docks for loading on Friday:—

Steamer:—River Arex for Baltimore

The following steamer received port clearance on Friday:—

Steamsr Jamna for Hull

Jan. 14.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the Homeward mails of the 9th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. yesterday.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 13th instant.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,737 tons, Captain T. S. Allen, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The steamer Yetorofu Maru, 2,997 tons, Captain K. Ogura, arrived here on Thursday evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 14th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. River Arexes:—The steamer River Arexes, 2,832 tons, Captain J. F. Simpson, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 20th December, in ballast.

S. S. Llandridod:—The steamer Llandridod, 2,442 tons, Captain J. Owens, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

Friday, 14th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C.&R. Breynton ..	Lightfoot	W.&A.G.&Co
D.&E. Zavani	Ookerji	H. S. Sheostri & Co
F. Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaisha
G. Ferrara	Lewis	S. W. & Co
K. Bellview	Churchill	W. & A. G. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Cairo ...	Parker	K. N. & Co
6 Asturian	Hilditch	K. N. & Co
9 Jumna	Wickman	W. & A.G.&Co
14 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur	Collyer	P. & O. Co
3. Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. Kaisha
6 Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ascot	Penared	
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimtji
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
River Arexes	Simpson	James Findlay & C
Yetorofu Maru		N. Y. Kaisho

EXPORTS.

Jan. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo (s) 100 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons; 30 bales cotton waste, V. Sitaram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Cairo (s) 220 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

Perla (s) 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Breynton (s) 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 403 cwts. gum Arabic, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 102 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI

Iyo Maru (s) 153 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 88 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Tenshin Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Jan. 14.

S. S. Ascot from Cardiff, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—1,003 tons foundry coke, 1,220 bundles fish plates.

S. S. City of Cairo from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—14 casks 18 drums silicate of soda, 43 drums magnesium chloride, 16 cases glycerine, 40 cases ammonia carbonate, 4 drums magnesium, 265 cases lager, 255 cases beer, 35 cases rum 405 hogsheads ale, 186 cases 30 hogsheads stout, 14 cases drugs, 571 cases candles, 7 cases earthenware, 8 cases boots and shoes, 300 barrels 100 casks green copperas, 62 barrels 66 runlets tar, 54 cases wine, 2 cases motor car and parts, 2,638 cases 8 hogsheads 2 casks whisky, 6 cases granite, 1 bale wool, 160 bags broken tiles, 53 casks tiles, 4,000 casks 50 cases bricks, 27 casks 125 bags fire-clay, 1 case tyres, 35 drums 2 casks zinc chloride, 1 keg bichromate of potash, 1 case roller skins, 3 cases rubber bands, 8 trusses leather, 3 trusses leather buffers, 104 pieces ash planks, 144 drums oil, 248 cases biscuits, 10 cases oil cloth, 59 cases sewing thread, 55 cases 160 kegs nails, 7 trusses 4 bales hair belting, 911 cases soap, 65 bales 1 case canvas, 7 cases confectionery, 4 cases 243 bales paper, 7 cases leather pickers, 40 cases leather belting, 4 bales 2 trusses 10 cases chrome picking bands, 5 bales twine, 13 bales jute cloth, 15 cases tobacco, 258 cases cigarettes, 3 bales carpet, 50 cases cotton nets, 8 cases enamelware, 7 casks disinfectant fluid, 1 case tinned meat, 1 case cheese, 14 cases hams, 7 cases bacon, 20 cases colour, 110 cases farina, 30 cases umbrella furniture, 40 cases 3 barrels lubricating oil, 14 casks 78 cases sulphur black paste, 40 casks red lead, 1 crate stove, 24 cases mineral oil, 16 cases 10 drums varnish, 20 kegs grease, 97 cases 105 casks 4,208 kegs paint, 2 cases cotton rope, 1 case linen goods, 22 cases umbrellas, 1 case silk tissues, 2 cases silk velvet fents, 34 cases 3 trusses 5 bales woollens, 1 bale woollen yarn, 23 cases art silk goods, 60 cases 3 bales woollen and cotton goods, 99 cases 270 bales cotton yarn, 1,457 cases 843 bales cotton goods.

A meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held at the Civil Secretariat on Wednesday, the 19th instant, to consider the draft Financial Statement for the province.

Office care and worries are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It soothes and quiets the nerves and clears the brain. A 15

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&
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Manufacturers of
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INDIAN PORTLAND
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Quality Guaranteed over British Standard Specification.
Send orders and enquiries to
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NOTE:—We find that some German Manufacturers imported Cement to India under the name of "Peacock" brand and we therefore decided to market our production as "CASTLE" brand.
There will be no difference in the quality of our cement and the present high standard will continue to be maintained.

The Best Pure Linseed Double Boiled Oil in the Market is
"THE MANELESS LION BRAND."
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MANELESSLION
TRADE MARK
AHMEDABAD
Sold in Five Gallon Drums.
To be had from all Dealers in Paints Colours and Varnishes.
Manufactured by the—
Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld. of Ahmedabad
Wanted Agents in Chief Centres of Trade all over India.
or further particulars, please apply to:—
Messrs. BALABHAI JAMNADAS & Co.
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AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
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This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
3 HALVAS of different description such as:.
(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. orders will receive our attention
The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. A 16

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

CONCESSIONS TO WAR WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August, 1916, are published for general information in the current issue of the "Gazette of India." Applications should reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 1st June, 1916. It is not intended to hold open competitions for clerkships in the Home Civil Service and Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service during the period of war.

It is notified that any person who has joined since the 4th of August, 1914, or may join during the present war the Army or Navy or Royal Marines or has rendered or may render during the same period actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may if eligible in point of age under the regulations as they now stand for admission to the examination or competition held in 1915, 1916, 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917) or 1918 respectively, deduct from his actual age at the time of the examination or competition held in 1916, 1917 or 1918, as the case may be, (a) the actual period of such service if it has not exceeded three months, (b) one year if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at Home or abroad giving their whole time and being under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms such as that of assistant paymasters, clerks, artisans and the like.

The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will be at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the Civil Service Commission for a ruling on their case. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and the satisfactory character of their service and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contempated the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to the Civil Service Commissioners the right to decide the case upon its merits.

"RAILWAY ACCIDENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In connection with the accident of the 12th instant which caused great trouble to the travellers and anxiety to the G. I. P. Railway authorities in clearing the line for traffic; I want to point out through the columns of your widespread paper, that when automatic devices have been invented in India for stopping all possible railway collisions and accidents, why then are these not put in actual practice. I well remember that such an *automatic* device for stopping railway collisions and accidents has been lately invented by one L. Raja Babu of Patiala, who had shown it to the public at the time of the last Allahabad Exhibition and before that to the All-India Railway Conference Association at Simla (some five years ago) in perfect working order on a small model, and it was liked and appreciated by the then President and the delegates of the Railway Board and the Railway Conference Association. But I am at a loss to understand that when such automatic devices have been invented for the safety of the running trains and the travelling public, why these should not be put in practice.—Yours, etc.

A TRAVELLER.

Jan. 14.

The executive committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, Punjab Centre at its meeting unanimously resolved (1) to provide 20 units of 10 beds Indian replacements for the general hospital in Mesopotamia (St. John Ambulance Association), (2) to provide two 50 bed units for the general hospital of 500 beds for British troops at Karachi. The estimated cost of a unit of 10 beds is from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Moore's Family Medicine for India ...	4 8
Jack's The New Encyclopoedia ...	5 10
Palmer's English-Persian Dictionary ...	6 9
The Slang Dictionary ...	4 1
Ranade's (Justice) Speeches and Essays on Religious and Social Reforms ...	3 0
" Indian Economics ...	4 0
" History of the Marathas ...	1 8
Morley's Life of Richard Cobden ...	1 14
Life of Charles Bradlaugh by his Daughter ...	1 14
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915 ...	6 0
" Mahomedan Law 1915 ...	4 0
Sir Subramania Iyer (a Biographical Sketch) ...	1 4
Writings and Speeches of the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik ...	3 0
Chalmers' Negotiable Instruments in India, 1913 ...	12 0
Woodroffe's Law of Receivers in India, 1910 ...	10 0
Medical Annual for 1915 ...	7 8
Medical Annual for 1914 ...	6 6
Munro's Manual of Medicine, 1911 ...	11 4
Dieulafoy's Text Book of Medicine 2 Vols., 1912 ...	18 12
Indian Plants and Drugs by Dr. Nadkarin ...	4 0
Ghoshe's Materia Medica, 1915 ...	5 0
Ghoshe's Hygiene and Public Health, 1915 ...	4

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Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and strenghten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good does good. D 14

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STORY OF A "PICTURESQUE LIAR".

MAGISTRATE'S STRONG REMARKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Newby charged Bhaichand Vanmalidas with cheating Shivjee Ramjee in respect of Rs. 3 and criminal breach of trust. Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, C. N. Kanuga and N. C. Dalal, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Chhatrapati, defended the accused. Mr. S. G. Velinker, instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia, appeared for Ramchand.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Shivjee Ramjee, a young boy of about 20, the son of a well-to-do building contractor, came to know Kalidas Laxmidas, who then acquired a great influence over the boy. About two months ago Kalidas suggested to Shivjee that they should do rice business and held out to him brilliant prospects of making 50 to 100 per cent. profit. He asked him to bring in a capital of Rs. 1,000 and agreed to contribute a like sum himself. He asked Shivjee to get the money from his father but when Shivjee told him that his father would not give him any money, Kalidas suggested that he should raise the money on his note of hand. He further told him that he would manage everything. He then introduced Shivjee to Bhaichand Vanmalidas, who got one Ramchand Govindram to agree to his advancing Rs. 10,000 to Shivjee, on the representations that Shivjee held a third share in certain ancestral property. Ramchand gave instructions to his solicitor, Mr. Rustomji Captain, of Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, to prepare a mortgage, and asked his "munim" to pay the amount on the execution of the mortgage. The mortgage deed was prepared and Shivjee signed the same and was paid Rs. 10 000. Before this he had signed four "hundi" papers in blank in the name of his father simply because he was asked by Bhaichand and Kalidas to do so. After coming out of Mr. Rustomji's room, it was further alleged, Bhaichand snatched away the Rs. 10,000 notes from Shivjee's hands, telling him he would pay them to him the next day when the deed would be registered. Some of this money was paid but the rest was r forthcoming and information was given to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate held that the charge rested on the sole testimony of the complainant. As to the evidence of Shivjee he (the Magistrate) might at once say that he was a man on whose statement no Court could place any reliance. On his own showing, the Magistrate added, Shivjee was a thief and a cheat, and a dissolute youth and he appeared to be more a knave than a fool, and as suggested by the defence "a picturesque liar." There was not a single material point on which, Shivjee had not been contradicted and as the entire case rested solely on the weight the Court attached to his evidence the Magistrate had no hesitation in saying that the prosecution had failed to prove the case against the accused and as the case was not free from reasonable doubts as to the guilt of the accused, he must acquit him. The accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED K DNAPPING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Dattaram charged Karson Kalidas with kidnapping Nanibai, a minor girl, from her father's lawful guardianship. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Bahmansha Daruwala and J. D Registrar defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused made friends with the girl and took her away to Bhaonagar where they lived together for 15 days. He subsequently learnt that a warrant was out against him. He tried to persuade the girl to accompany him to Palitana, but she refused and he returned to Bombay and surrendered himself to the Police.

The Magistrate held that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the girl was a minor. He discharged the accused.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN UNDISCHARGED INSOLVENT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, a notice issued at the instance of Pestonji Hormasji Master against one Ardeshir Naoroji Davar to show cause why a summons should not be issued against him for obtaincredit of Rs. 200 without informing him that he was an undischarged insolvent was converted into a summons by the Magistrate.

The complainant who is a school master alleged that on the 27th May last the accused asked him to lend him Rs. 200, which he did on the accused's passing a promissory note for the amount in his and his daughter's favour. The complainant afterwards came to know that the accused was an undischarged insolent, which fact had been concealed from him by the accused.

The Court after hearing Mr. Motiwalla for the complainant and Mr. Vesawalla for the accused made the notice absolute and ordered summons to be issued.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN COUNTRY LIQUOR

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon Anthone Jhuran, Shanker Ramji and Doming Mengal all fishermen were charged with importing five jars containing country liquor of the value of Rs. 54 from Uran to Bombay without the Abkari Collector's permit.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the accused.

It was alleged the jars were brought by the first accused from Uran in a boat and the second accused assisted him in removing the jars to a cart. The third accused was standing near. They were arrested by a customs officer, Mr. C. E. Milroney.

The Magistrate convicted the first two accused and sentenced the first accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY A TAXI-DRIVER.

SMART ARREST BY POLICE.

The A Division Police, under Superindent Cauty have succeeded in arresting a taxidriver and cleaner in connection with the alleged robbery of a bundle of notes of the value of Rs. 204 from Mr. B. E. Mathias of the Griffiths Telegram Company. The names of the persons are Alfred Canullims and Conell H. Smythe. Further enquiries are in progress.

SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, yesterday afternoon, the case came for hearing in which Inspector E. E. Mouris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with taking bribes as a public servant.

The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. S. G. Velinker, with Messrs. Bathiwalla, Erulker and Kotwal, appeared for the accused and Mr. P. Godinho appeared on behalf of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case said Mr. Samson first joined the Improvement Trust on the 9th November, 1898, as a temporary surveyor on a salary of Rs. 150 per month. Shortly after that he was made permanent in the appointment on a reduced salary of Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. In 1899 he was promoted to a further grade of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150. In 1903 he was appointed Assistant Land Manager on a salary of Rs. 200. On the 1st March, 1904, his salary was increased to Rs. 250, and on the 1st May of the same year he was promoted to a further grade of Rs. 250 per month rising to Rs. 450 by annual increments of Rs. 50 per month. In 1908 the grade was raised to Rs. 600. On the 1st May, 1910, he was allowed a gharry allowance of Rs. 50 per month. In 1913 his grade was again raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 with annual increments of Rs. 50 per month. When the matter under enquiry first came about Samson was on that grade. On the 1st May, 1914, his salary was Rs. 650. Thus from the 20th December, 1898, starting with a salary of Rs. 75 a month, Mr. Samson drew a salary of Rs. 650 about the middle of 1914, by a constant succession of rises. It was on the 20th December, 1913, that the first intimation came before the Improvement Trust of the suggestion that he was doing what he ought not do.

A VICTIM OF THE PERSIA.

Dr. G. R. Gokharkar, L.M. & S., L.R C.P. and M.R.C.S.

Dr. Gokharkar was born in Bombay in January 1886. After passing the final L. M. and S. examination 1911 Dr. Gokharkar went to England where he passed the final examination in Midwifery from Rotunda Hospital and the L. R. C. P. and M. R. C. S. examinations from Guy's Hospital in 1915. He was employed in the Middlesex Hospital in London before he left for India.

It was conveyed in a letter from Mr. Pandia, solicitor. Mr. Samson then took proceedings against certain persons for libel. The complaint was filed on the 18th April, 1914, and the proceedings lasted till the 7th April, 1915, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who came to the conclusion that Mr. Samson had not established his complaint and dismissed the matter. On the 14th April, 1915, Samson was suspended and since then he had been getting a subsistence allowance of Rs. 150 per month. That was the position of Samson in the Improvement Trust. He might only add that Samson had Rs. 14,817 to his credit in the Provident Fund of the Improvement Trust on the 31st March, 1915, out of which he had drawn Rs. 7,500, probably in connection with the Police Court proceedings.

Continuing Mr. Nicholson said that the prosecution was under a special Act, namely, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act. It was under section 99 of that Act which applied to any servant of the Improvement Trust who was guilty of an offence similar to that mentioned in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. The information in this case had been filed by Mr. C. M. Correa, Secretary of the Improvement Trust. It was a formal information and he did not propose to put Mr. Correa in the box unless Mr. Velinker wished to ask him any question.

RS. 10 PER "KATHI."

He also did not propose now to deal with the case of Passu Mulji, Kanji Monsi and Khimji Premji; but for the present he would lead evidence with regard to three other persons, who were witnesses before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and whose names were Devraj Khimji, Shamji Keshavji and Dharsi Raghavji. The allegation was that Samson received bribes from these persons, from two of them directly, and from the third indirectly. Devraj Khimji had three "wadas," i.e., plots of land, at Dana Bunder which he held as a tenant under the Improvement Trust. One of the "wadas" was in the occupation of Devraj himself, another he had sublet to Shamji Kheshavji and the third to Dharsi Raghavji, a partner in the firm of Lalji Dharsi. The superficial areas of the last two "wadas" were 6¼ and 7½ Kathis respectively. Notice was served on Devraj by the Improvement Trust in June, 1913, to vacate the "wadas," and the evidence he was going to place before the Court was that in an interview with Samson, Devraj was told by him that he expected to be paid Rs. 10 a Kathi, otherwise he must vacate the "wadas." As Devraj had sublet two of the "wadas" to Shamji and Dharsi, he had to confer with them. He spoke to them about the proposal, and they together agreed to comply with the demand. If the evidence he would lay before the Court followed out what his instructions were, Devraj paid Samson Rs. 60 for himself, and also paid Rs. 65 for Shamji. Dharsi paid Samson Rs. 75; and it would be noticed that the whole amount worked out at the rate of Rs. 10 per Kathi. According to his instructions, Mr. Nicholson further said, the three amounts were paid to Samson in a room where Devraj and Dharsi were present. Entries were made in the books of the firms of the three persons regarding these payments. The entry of the amount paid by Devraj was made in his book by his mehta Motilal. Shamji himself made an entry in his book about the amount he had paid; and the amount paid by Dharsi was entered in the book of Lalji Dharsi's firm by his partner Khairaj. It appeared that Dharsi had to get his amount from his partner Nagsi before making the payment, and after making the payment he told Nagsi and his other partner that he had paid the amount. In this particular case, Mr. Nicholson said, there was a proposal for ejectment, and it appeared from the records of the Improvement Trust that the day on which the money was alleged to have been paid to Samson, the matter was settled. That was the position with regard to these three people. With reference to the other three parties, Mr. Nicholson said, he would propose to call evidence that there was a practice of paying money to Samson.

Mr. Nicholson inquired whether the Magistrate proposed to try the case himself or to commit it to the Sessions.

The Magistrate said that he would try it himself.

THE EVIDENCE.

Devraj Khimji was then examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said he kept only one cash book in which entries were made daily at the end of the day. The first conversation he had with Samson was about 15 or 20 days after he received notice from the Improvement Trust to vacate. He did not remember where the conversation took place. The second conversation took place about 5 to 25 days after the first conversation. There was no one else present at that conversation. He was not a tenant in the "wada" now. He was made to vacate it about twelve months ago.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday the 20th.

SANITATION AND VILLAGERS.

MADRAS SCHEME OF LECTURES.

The Government of Madras have inaugurated a scheme of popular lectures for the education of villagers in sanitary principles. Model lectures on various subjects affecting the daily life of villagers have been prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the idea is to translate these into the principal vernaculars of the Presidency, in language easily understood by the people, and get them delivered to villagers through the agency of the Sanitary and Educational staff, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and other competent persons, private or official, who may evince interest in the movement. The lectures will be largely illustrated by lantern slides which are being prepared, and these will be lent to various educational institutions. Sanitary Associations and others willing to take part in this laudable propagandist work. The lectures deal with such subjects of importance as water, food consumption, dysentery, malaria, guinea worm, cholera, small-pox and other infectious diseases, plague, vaccination, infant feeding, cleanliness, work and exercise, application of hygienic principles in the construction of houses, conservancy and drainage of houses and streets. The syllabuses of the lectures are thoroughly comprehensive, and the knowledge to be imparted is to be eminently practical, and the preventive and remedial measures suggested will be well within the means of the villagers. It is intended that the lecturers should make weekly or periodical excursions to villages in proximity to their centres of work and assist in the dissemination of useful and practical knowledge in the general subjects mentioned above among the rural population. Fairs and festivals, and other religious and social gatherings, market days and other occasions which bring together village folk bent on pleasure and business will afford exceptional opportunities for work of this description. It is sincerely to be hoped that the scheme of these popular lectures will prove a great success and lead to much needed amelioration in the social and economic life of village organisation in South India, and we bespeak the hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of those who will have the privilege of taking active part in this excellent work.

IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

NEW PROVINCIAL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

"Capital states that Brother Cooney has been selected Provincial of the Irish Christian Brothers in India in succession to Brother Arsenius Ryan, whose death in Dublin last Sunday after lingering illness is widely deplored. Brother Cooney's first official appearance will be the inauguration of St. Edmund's College, Shillong.

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when thorough. A 18

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PROGRAMME FOR FOUNDATION CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Senate Hall of the Hindu University by his Excellency the Viceroy at Benares on February 4, next will be a unique function. Perhaps no unofficial function has ever drawn together so many distinguished personages from all parts of India as are going to assemble at Benares on that occasion. Besides his Excellency the Viceroy, his Excellency the Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, of Behar and Orissa, and of the United Provinces, their Highness the Maharajas of Kashmir, Gwalior, Indore, Bikaner, Kishengarh, Kota, Alwar, Rewah, Datia and Panna, have it is understood, already signified their intention to grace the occasion by their presence. It is expected that some other Ruling Chiefs will also attend. Several Vice-Chancellors, ex-Vice-Chancellors and a number of distinguished scholars and prominent men will also attend the function.

From February 5th to the 8th a series of addresses will be delivered by distinguished scholars on various subjects. On the 5th Dr. Harold Mann of Poona, Mr. Sam Higinbottom of Allahabad and Rai Gangaram Bahadur of Lahore, will lecture on "The Economical Educative Value of Scientific Agriculture." In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas of Bombay, Mr. K. S. Sker of Madras and Rai Sahib Pandit Chandika Prasad of Ajmere will speak on "Commerce and Co-operation" when the Maharaja of Bikaner will preside. On the 6th Professor T. K. Gajjar will deliver a lecture on the importance of the faculty of technology. In the afternoon of the 6th Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore will speak on "Music in education in the past and the present." The address will be followed by a selection of vocal music.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar will preside on the morning of the 7th when Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar, of Bombay, will discourse on "The Progress of Medical Science during the last one hundred years" and another lecture on the "Importance of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine" will also be delivered in the afternoon. There will be two discourses on the "Value of Sanskrit Education, especially to Hindus" when the Maharaja of Alwar will preside. On the morning of the 8th Professor Patrick Geddes will speak on the "Ideal of a Modern University," when the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair will, it is hoped, preside. In the afternoon of the 8th several distinguished ladies representing the different provinces of India will discourse on the education of women at the University.

There will be an All-India cricket match on the 5th and 6th February on the grounds of the Central Hindu College at which the Maharaja of Alwar will captain the team on one side.

To consecrate the site selected for the University and to invoke the blessings of God on the endeavour to build up the University as a great centre of the ennobling influences of religion and learning, fifteen days before the date fixed for the laying of the foundation stone by the Viceroy, "Jap," the "Maharudra Yag," etc., will be commenced in the orthodox style and continued till February 3. Several Mahamahopadyayas and other distinguished Brahmans from various provinces will take part in the work. Among these distinguished men will be Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, and the Maharaja of Darbhanga. Sir Goorudas Banerjee has been requested to lead the worship. The Sikh members of the University Court are arranging for an "Akhandpar" of the Guru Granth as part of the religious function.

LADIES' GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

MRS HOPE STEWART WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

In the final of the Ladies Golf Championship played last evening on the Royal Calcutta Golf Club Links at Tollygunge, Mrs. Hope Stewart after an exciting game beat Mrs. Lamond Walker on sixteenth green by 3 up and two to play. A large crowd of spectators present followed the play which was of a high order and evoked much interest. Play over Mrs. Bates, Captain of the Ladies Golf Club congratulated Mrs. Stewart on her well deserved victory and presented the championship bowl to her.

LITTLE CORPORAL.

HAPPY IN THE ARMY AT 15.

Corporal G. Ford, Gloucester Regiment, in a letter to his parents at Gloucester, says: "Perhaps I might remind you that it is my fifteenth birthday on Friday (last week), and although I am so young I am satisfied with doing my little bit.'

Corporal Ford must be one of the youngest non-commissioned officers in the Army, which he joined at the outbreak of war. He has four brothers also serving, two in France, one in Serbia, and one training in England.

A case in which a woman had complained to a London magistrate that her fifteen-year-old son had been accepted as a recruit was mentioned in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Tennant said the mother could secure her son's discharge from the Army by communicating with the officer in charge of his records.

Mr. P. H. Browne of Messrs. Bulloch Brothers, Rangoon, left Rangoon for Karachi by the Madras Mail on Friday to take up appointment as agent. Mr. J. W. Bell succeeds him at Rangoon.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Anglo-Indian Empire League Sports (4 p.m.) and Christmas Tree (6-30 p.m.) for Children Bombay Educational Society's Schools, Byculla.

Annual Dance of the Grenico Portugues, Skating Rink.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's presidential address before Students' Union, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 5 p.m.

Mahaluxmi Races.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

Kshatriya Social Union, Opening Address of New Session by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar on "Sectarian Institutions their uses and limitations," Hira Baug, 4 p.m.

Society of our Lady of Piety of Mazagon: Thanksgiving Service in the Church of our Lady of Glory, 9 a.m.

Address from the past and present students to the Principals of the New High School, Excelsior Theatre, 10 a.m.; at 7-30 p.m. Dinner at Allbless Baug.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's readings from her poems, Mrs. Stringfellow's Residence, Napean Sea Road, 3-30 p.m.

Teachers Association of Bombay: Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson's lecture on "A comparison between Euclid and Modern School Geometry", 6 p.m. (S. T.)

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath and Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

FOR SALE.

A house, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

DALLA.—Shanti Esther, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Baba Padmanji and the wife of Dr. D. N. P. Dalla M.D. Civil Surgeon, Girgaon, Punjab died of double pleuro-pneumonia at Girgaon, on 9th of January 1916.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay Jan. 15.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for A Troop on Sunday morning the 16th inst. The Troop Leader will arrange for 8 members to attend. Train leaves Church Gate Station 7-5 a.m.

Riding School.—Daily except Tuesday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Parades.—The Squadron will parade on Tuesday 18th inst. (Public Holiday) at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m. for Field Manoeuvres details will be notified by circular. Members of A and B Troops will send their horses out to the Corps Standing Camp on Monday and proceed by train from Church Gate Station at 6-20 a.m. on Tuesday morning.

A and B Troops will parade on Friday the 21st inst. at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle and sword.

Appointment.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Trooper F S White to be Lance Corporal in charge of Motor Cyclist Detachment.

Leave.—Lance Corporal L. W.A. Herbert is granted leave of absence from 13th to 27th January inclusive.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

January 15.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings in January, and on Sundays 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sunday January 16th.

Officers Commanding Companies who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any day should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

7. The preliminary Proficiency Examination will be held at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. on Tuesday next, January 18th. All candidates should attend. Dress.—Mufti with rifles and side arms. The parade will be dismissed by 8-30 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

I. Attention is drawn to the various notices posted on Headquarters Order Board; there are opportunities for members of this Corps to proceed on Active Service.

II. Rifle Meeting.—The All Comers Match at the Battalion Rifle Meeting of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will be fired off at Ghat Kopar on Saturday the 29th January 1916 at 7-30 a.m.

Conditions.—Distance 300 yards. 1 Sighter and seven rounds to count. Target 2nd Class figure with invisible 5 inch bull. Only Corps Rifles with regulation Sights to be used. No Slings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

Jan. 14.

No. 12—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 9th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No 2 Company Sergt. H. T. Binks.

No. 13—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday, 15th instant at 7 a.m., for 6" B. L. Battery Drill, at Mahaluxm.

No. 9—Addresses.

Any members who have changed their private or business addresses are requested to send their new addresses to Headquarters before 31-1-16.

B. V. A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a spoon shoot at Colaba British Infantry Range at 7-50 a.m. on 16th instant. Distances 200, 300 and 500 yards.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 16—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 16th Gun Drill 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

Sunday 16th Musketry Classification 9-45 a.m.

The Proficiency Examination will take place on or shortly after the 15th instant. Members (other than those who formed the class) who consider themselves fit for to sit are requested to submit their names early for Proficiency Examination.

All members who can possibly fire their classification musketry off on Sunday 16th instant, are requested to do so.

Arms will be issued from armoury at 9-15 a.m. on that date.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 17—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 16th instant at 9 a.m. Rifle Exercise.

Sunday 16th instant at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 16th instant at 11 a.m. Range finding.

No. 22—Motor Mechanics.

Motor Car and Lorry Drivers and mechanics are required for service overseas.

Terms of service, etc., may be had on application at Headquarters.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Major H. P. Strong, and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry under the Direction of Mr. E. Colouna Band Master will play the following programme of music this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana:

March—Song of the Brave ..... Bidgood
Selection—A Runaway Girl ..... Monckton
Valse—Ciribiribin ..... Bucalossi
Song—Under the Moon ..... G. Rensch
Selection—The Bell of New York ..... Kerker
Two-Step—Will the Whistler ..... J. Neat.

STRING BAND AT BYCULLA EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The following programme of music will be played by the Victoria String Band, at the Anglo-Indian Empire League Sports and Christmas Tree for children to be given at the Byculla Educational Society's Schools, this evening:—

March—Viva La Jota! ..... Marquina
Overture—Norma ..... Bellini
Valse—Destiny ..... Baynes
Two-Step—Policemen Holiday ..... Erwing
Selection—The Chocolate Soldier ..... Strauss
Valse—Miramar ..... Soutini
Reverie—Twilight Dream ..... Thurban
Two-Step—Get Out and Get Under ... Abrahams

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, from 6 to 8 p.m.

March—La Reve Passe ..... Helmer
Overture—The British Knight ..... Hannan
Valse—Donau Wellen ..... Ivanovici
Selection—Reminiscences of the Plantation ..... Chambers
Entr act—The Costers Wooing ..... Rimmer
Barcarolle—From Les Contes D'Hoffman ..... Offenbach
Selection—Patience ..... Sullivan
Two-Step—Dreams of Ragtime ..... Thurban.

BAND AT MAHALUXMI RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Maloja with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. to-morrow.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Nankin with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday the 17th instant.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwani, Girgaon, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Kavi Maharanishanker will deliver a lecture on "Sharirk and Ahnik Dharma."

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The 15th Annual Gathering of the League will be held this evening at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to preside and deliver the annual address.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL SUNDAY CLASS.

The weekly class of moral instruction for students of the Middle School, will meet to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the New English School, C. P. Tank and will be conducted by Mr. V. B. Velankar when students of any vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular School will be allowed to attend.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at 9 a.m. at their respective places to-morrow. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, Bar-at-Law, and the Junior Class by Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of either plague or cholera occurred in the city on Thursday. There were three cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 66, as compared with the same figure of the corresponding day of 1915 and 86 of 1914. The total number of rats caught was 2,813, out of which 13 were found to be infected.

IMPORTANT JAIN MANUSCRIPT PRESENTED.

An interesting and valuable Jain Manuscript of twenty-five thousand shlokas called Vasudev Hind has been presented to the Muni Shri Mohanlalji Jain Central Library of Bombay by Panias Shri Muni Maharaj Harshmuni from Palodi in Marwar.

FIRE IN A HUT.

On Thursday evening a fire broke out in a hut at Chinchpoogly and it soon extended to the adjoining huts and corrugated iron sheds occupied by cartmen and also used as store for coal and charcoal causing damage to the extent of Rs. 8,000. It is presumed that the causes of the fire was a fireplace in one of the huts. Fire engines from Chinchpoogly, Byculla, Haines Road and Babula Tank did good work in extinguishing the fire.

JEEVANJEE PRESS FIRE.

With reference to the report appearing in our Thursday's issue regarding the fire which occurred in the Jeevanjee Press, we are informed by Messrs. Husimbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Co., Secretaries Treasurers and Agents of the Jeevanjee Press and Manufacturing Co., that only one out of the five godowns was burnt and that no damage worth considering is done to the Press house and its principal machinery and the same is intact and working.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Shanker Eknath, a tailor, aged 30.

The deceased was in debt to the extent of Rs. 200 and he was found in a drowsy condition in his room on Thursday. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where it was found that he was suffering from opium poisoning. Subsequently he died.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages per s. s. Maloja, Captain C. E. Irving, R.N.R. leaving Bombay on Sunday for Marseilles and London:—

Mr R B Bather, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rt. Hon. Earl Brassey G.C.B. and Valet Mr and Mrs E P Bryant, Infant and Nurse Mr C K Butler, Mr J B Catlow, Hon. Sir Michael Fenton, Mr D Gwynne Griffith, Mr A W S King, Mr R Mortimore, Mr and Mrs A W Slater Mr James Smith, Mr and Mrs W W Stuart Child and Infant, Mrs Kay, Mrs Smith, Mrs Christmas, Mrs Christopher, Mr Vernon Woods, Mr William Wylie, Mr M H Pearson, Mr James Dryburgh, Mr E J B Greenwood, Mr H D Ritner, Mr H Thurley Mr E R Dickinson, Mr J J Mayer Mr D F Martins, Dr. Bulchand, Rev. A Sims, Mr. Y S Currie, Mr S Lynch Rev. James Martyn, Mr T. H. Kino, and Mr. W O David.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following were prssent at a dinner party held last night at the State bungalow:—The Hon. W. D. Sheppard and Mrs. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Monsieur J. G. Bendien and Mr. C. Ringger and Mrs. Ringger, Lt.-Colonel R. F. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Lt.-Colonel J. G. Hojel and Mrs. Hojel, Lt.-Colonel Thos. Jackson, Lt.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, Mrs. Barnard and Miss Barnard, Commander E. M. Palmer, Captain E. J. C. Hordern, Major L. T. Rose Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson, Lt.-Commander R. H. Falkiner, and Mrs. Falkiner, Mr. F. W. Allison and Mrs. Allison, Mr. C. D. Baker, Dr. (Miss) A. M. Benson, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Mr. Frank Harrison, Mr. C. H. McCausland and Mrs. McCausland, Mr. Frank Muir, Mr. Nigel Paton and Mrs. Paton, Mr. Alex M. Tod, Mr. R. W. Harter, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mrs. Bahadurji, Sardar Saheb Sulleman Cassim Haji Mitha, Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy, Mrs. Dastoor (wife of Sardar Dastoor Kaikobad), Mr. J. M. Framji Patel and Miss Patel, Mr. Moreshwar C. Javle, Mr. N. N. Wadia and Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. K. Kusumoto and Mrs. Kusumoto.

The House Party included Earl Brassey, Lady Helen Brassey, Lord Chelmsford, Miss Brand, Mr. deGeijer, their Excellencies and Staff.

A MNEMONIC SENTENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the following sentence, which will help, wihout referring to the calender, to find out any date and day of the current year:—

"To expect peace at present will be harder for a brave Hun."

Solution.—The above sentence contains 12 words, which represent 12 months of the current year. The last letter of each word denotes first Sunday of the particular month, for instance, the word "To" has two letters, i.e. 2nd January is Sunday, the word "expect" has six letters, i.e. 6th February is Sunday, the word "peace" has five letters, i.e. 5th March is Sunday, and so on.—Yours, etc.

H. MANJOMATH RAO.

Topiwalla's Bungalow.
Lamington Road, Bombay.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 14.

At to-day's sitting of the third Indian Science Congress the Chemistry section was by far the best attended. In the course of his speech Professor Roy remarked on the wonderful progress the Congress had made since its inception and on the improvement in papers. His remarks were concurred in by Professor Neogi who announced that the sessions would be held at Bangalore next year.

Mr. S. M. Jacob in a paper on "Corelation between rainfall and crops" gave examples of certain corelations such as the amount of August and September rainfall with the area sown under wheat. Suggestions were also made as to the inclusion of other factors such as changes in price in future. Several papers were taken as read owing to want of time.

To-morrow there will be a business meetings.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

REMARKABLE FILMS.

The Royal Opera House has achieved a great success with the present week's film programme, and "The Polo Champion" is generally agreed to be one of the finest all-British productions screened in Bombay. Its gripping plot and novel situations no less than the splendid acting and exciting international polo match make it a film well worth seeing two or three times.

The new programme opens next Sunday and is announced to be as good as that which is being shown this week. It is, however, of quite a different type. There are two "big" films. One is a thrilling war subject entitled "Hon. Lieut. Rose Spiked the Enemy's Guns." This shows the valuable co-operation of the Navy and Army against the Germans, and includes a wonderful artillery scene. The other is a spectacular Egyptian story based on an old legend and is called "Mizpah." The whole production is characterised by wonderful scenery and sumptuous dresses, while the acting leaves nothing to be desired. The comedies next week will be of the robust American style, which are so popular at the present moment.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-night at 6-30 and 10, Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath are holding the boards with that irresponsible little item of frivolity "Dick's Sister" which was one of the "hit's" of the Scots Concert on November 30th last. It is needless to explain it has infinitesimal plot but it contains some exceedingly amusing situations and some innocently embarrassing lines. It was written by that well-known London Actor Norman McKinnell. Another big Chaplin Comedy has been secured which shows this much boomed comedian in the role of "A Property Man" and naturally contains no end of ludicrous situations in connection with stage life. This is one of Chaplin's latest efforts and shows that his genious for comedy is getting stronger every week. The French official War Films shows the immense strides France has made in shell making and a remarkable film showing Russian Hydroplanes manœuvring and dropping bombs on German positions in the Baltic. This picture was taken from the actual Hydroplane and shows the bombs bursting below. Some more comedy cartoons complete a strong bill.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Great Serial Film "The Exploits of Elaine" will to-night embark on its second week, when the third and fourth Episodes will be shown. The marked appreciation and the extraordinary houses with which it was received last week leave no doubt that it will have a successful career throughout. It will perhaps be of interest to know that Messrs. Pathes originally intended to make this film in fourteen episodes only, and as a matter of fact, the present story of the Clutching Hand will come to an end in the fourteenth chapter; but the enthusiasm with which this film was received in America and with the special requests of most of the exhibitors, Messrs. Pathes decided to put Ten Episodes more under the title of "The Further Exploits of Elaine." The demand however, was such that the film was still continued, and it was not before another twelve Episodes entitled "The Romance of Elaine" (altogether 36 episodes) had been released that the film was finally brought to a close.

The policy of including several first class subjects in the programme is strictly adhered to by the management and the present one contains a fine-two-real comedy by Wiffles, a travel film, and a starlight comic. The Gazette has unfortunately been lost on the Persia.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Picture theatre goers in Bombay will how have another opportunity, of seeing a film which has called forth endless expressions of admiration and praise wherever at has been shown. This is none other than "Neptune's Daughter" the great marine film drama which drew all Bombay to see it in October last when it was screened here for the first time. In every respect it is a remarkable picture. It is quite beside the fact to state that it cost an enormous sum to produce and took many months and the combined service of over a thousand persons to complete it. It is a veritable work of art and it provides us with a wonderful and impressive spectacle of life on the ocean. Those who enjoy a good film—and their name is legion in Bombay—are to be congratulated upon having another opportunity of seeing this film locally, more so as we understand that despite the big expense of bringing such an attraction to the town there will be no increase on the ordinary theatre prices, therefore the demand for seats is certain to be so large that we would counsel those who wish to see this film under the most comfortable conditions, to book their seats in advance and thus make sure of accomodation. The name of Miss Annette Kellermann will have prepared the picture goers for the great diving feats which she performs. This lady, who is known as the Australian Venus, or "the perfect woman nobly formed" from the physical culture point of view, is a well known champion swimmer, and to watch her divings, swimming, crawling out of water on to the beach, or just merely walking on dry land, is a liberal education in the art of carrying the body. Another big attraction in the programme is a Charles Chaplin comic entitled "Gentlemen of Nerve." It is now needless to eulogise on this prince of comedians, he is very well-known to the picture going public, and his very appearance on the screen is enough to make anybody laugh.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday's game, the first of the semi-finals in the Ladies' Doubles, was as closely contested as it could have been; in fact had any more games been required the light would not have sufficed. A large number followed the play and often had occasion to show their appreciation of all four players. Handicaps have worked out as well as ever, and these finalists should give the winners of next Monday's match a tough game, and perhaps beat them with the start they will get.

It would be hard to pick any of the four out for special mention, the winning pair being a shade the more agile and frequently getting the ball up when it seemed to be dead. Mrs. Cocke's swinging strokes and Mrs. Weir's cuts just over the net were very telling when they also put a bit of head work into placing. Possibly the manner in which they kept the ball just inside the back lines told in their favour more than anything. It was touch and go in the first two sets and they were handicapped to a nicety.

Of the losers, Mrs. Stileman was the more consistent, and only the quickness of her opponents enabled them to get up many of the forceful, long shots she put over. Mrs. Ainsworth sent over a hot service and put a deal of strength behind her drives. Some of these, unluckily for her, went narrowly outside.

In both the first sets the scoring was very level all the way and went to five-all. The last saw them at three-all, when Mrs. Weir and Mrs. Cocke ran out.

Score:—

Mrs. Weir and Mrs. Cocke, —1/6, beat Mrs. Ainsworth and Mrs. Stileman, plus 15; 7-5, 5-7, 6-3.

MONDAY'S GAME.

On Monday, Mrs. England and Mrs. Weir meet Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Jukes in the second semi-final.

THE SENATE AND DR. MOULTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It was anything but grateful on the Senate's part to have so grudgingly recognised the scholarship of Dr. Moulton. The eminent English divine is an authority on Zoroastrianism and if he has availed himself of the present situation in Europe to study Parsism first-hand his labours will not be the less appreciated outside the University because within it he is slightingly referred to as an "itinerant savant." Which scholar of distinction, whose opinion is worth having, can help at some time or other of his life being placed under the contemptuous category?

As regards paucity of attendance, how many crowd the hall to listen to the philological lectures, which for ought one knows, are being delivered this very term?

"Aryan Origins" may not be a very catchy heading but the lecturer may fairly be expected to dwell on the earliest phase of Aryan Zoroastrianism and that, in Bombay where the majority of Parsis live, cannot be an unattractive thesis.

To found a chair for these obstruse subjects in commerce-ridden, Bombay, this would be waste of money indeed. Your University which is incapable of turning out a tolerable number of Indians with a good command of English, which still possesses no library worth the name, which squanders huge sums on those post graduate courses which keep back half-a-dozen young men for a while from swelling the ranks of the great discontented,—this body, quite in keeping with its traditions, begrudges the least of honours due to a man of learning. Years ago Calcutta invited a Pischel to lecture on the Prakrits and when a Moulton is there on the spot the local University gets possessed with utilitarianism. Let the Parsis thank Sir Narayan. I do heartily.—Yours, etc.,

IGNOTUS.

RESTRICTIONS ON PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your editorial note headed "An Injustice Removed" in your issue of the 10th instant emboldens me to draw your attention to the grave injustice which flourishes in force in connection with the pleaders allowed to practise in British Courts subject to the Residency at Hyderabad. How hard this injustice presses will be evident from my own case. My father was a permanent resident of Secunderabad, and his family had been domiciled in the place for upwards of sixty years. I received my education in Bombay and passed the examination of LL.B., of the Bombay University. Armed with this diploma, I applied to the Residency authorities to permit me to practise in the local British Courts; but I received the reply that there was already the fixed number of pleaders enrolled and that, therefore, I could not be allowed to practise. People are talking of India for the Indians, but here I am a Secunderabad man, and yet I am not allowed to earn my bread here by the profession I have learnt, on a plea which savours much of trade unionism. If I have no claim in the place of my domicile, where else can I go? What does this restriction mean? It means a monopoly for the fortunate few who had the good luck to be first in the field, high fees to them at the expense of the litigants, and starvation for the children of the soil, who adopted what they thought an honourable profession. Will not the Residency authorities follow the sensible resolution adopted by the Judges of the Punjab High Court? I find amongst the practising pleaders here many men who have only recently settled in Hyderabad; at least who cannot claim such long connection with this State as I am, whilst I am treated as an outcaste and kept out of the charmed circle. I know of another case in which a Barrister with equally strong claims on the score of local citizenship has been debarred from practising but I need not take up the cudgels for him as he is able to speak for himself.—Yours, etc.,

A PLEADER.

Official and Personal.

The following engagements have been made for Government House entertainments:—Small Children's Party on 19th January, Purdah Party on 24th February and Garden Party on 14th March.

H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of Burma, who arrived at Rangoon yesterday from Mandalay, will be leaving shortly on tour to Akyab and other Arakan coast stations.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and party will leave Nagpur to-day on an extended tour in Berar lasting about a month. After visiting several places in the interior the whole party will return to Nagpur on February 13th.

Major S. R. Christophers, the well-known malarial expert and Director of Central Research Institute, Kasauli, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary) on the line of communications in Mesopotamia.

We understand that Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., is a candidate for election to the Legislative Council of Bombay as a representative of the University of Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

There was no special feature of interest in the share market to-day. Jute shares ruled quiet but steady with a moderate inquiry in evidence which improved in the afternoon announcement of several dividends having exercised a strengthening influence upon the market. Coal shares did not attract much attention and prices were, if anything, slightly lower than yesterday. The Bengal Nagpur Coal Co., is paying a dividend of Rs. 2 per share equivalent to 40 per cent per annum.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 12-6; Bhalgora 25 to 25-8; Bhulanbaraee 27-8; 28; Burrakur 20 to 20-8; Damuda 17-8, 17-12; Equitable 38-4, 38-8; Ghusick 14-8; Jumoni 4-4; Kosoonda 19-12, 20; Kuardi 13-8, 13-12, 14; Lakurka 18 to 18-10; New Tetturva 6-12; Nodiha 8-6; Raneegunge 30-8, 30-4 to 30-12; Royal 1-12; Samla Kendra 10-12; Sendra 13-8, 13-12; Singaran B 5-12; Sutkidih 11-4, 11-8; Teetulmuri 12-2, 12-4.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord) 413 s.i.; Clive (ord) 118, 118-8; Empire (ord) 25 to 25-12; Fort Gloster (ord) 353, 360 x.d.; 364 s.i.; Fort William (ord) 121; Gondalpara 413; Gourepore (odd) 390; Hooghly (ord) 36 to 37; Hooghly (pref) 13; Howrah (ord) 216, 217; Kamarhatty (ord) 340 to 343; Kelvin (ord) 375, 380, 385; Lawrence (ord) 240, 241; Northbrook (ord) 23-2, 23-4, 23-6; Union (ord) 385.

Miscellaneous:—Khardah Jute 5 per cent (deb) 101; New Ring Mill 128, 129, 130; Ryam Sugar 12,

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 79-14 to 80-2, and small lots were done at Rs. 80-6 to 80-8.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

Crop reports for the week ending the 8th January report, that the weather was seasonable and practically rainless. The average price of foodstuff remained stationary. The harvesting of winter crop continued favourable and the condition of standing crops was fair. Water supply was scanty in unirrigated tracts in the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province. Agricultural stock was sufficient and drinking water was generally adequate.

The report of distress from Bankura District in Bengal shows that distress prevailed in the greater part of the affected areas. It would probably increase when the harvesting of autumn paddy ceased. Loans were freely advanced and private charity was not active. The number of persons on relief were 1,848 and on gratuitous relief 9,060.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. A. Mant, C.S., is appointed Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. H. R. Noake is appointed probationary Chaplain, Calcutta Establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. S. W. King is appointed Assistant Engineer, Provincial Service, Punjab.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. J. W. Heale is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr. J. H. H. Bill is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Loch is appointed 2nd-Lieut., Cavalry Branch, and Mr. C. C. Mitchel, 2nd-Lieut., Infantry Branch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S., is promoted to be Colonel.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" suggests the enhancement of Court fees on applications in Courts from eight annas to one rupee, on applications for license to carry arms from four annas to two rupees, for possession for shooting Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 and some taxation on the Powindahs who pour down every winter to India and take India's wealth without paying any tax.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January, 15, 1916.

A LITERAL VERSION OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

There would be as much necessity to the people of India for an introduction to an episode from the Mahabharat as the quartrains of the Persian poet Omar. He has been, so to say, a naturalized member of the Republic of British letters. The latest version in English is by Dr. John Pollen, who prefers to be better known as the Prezidento of the Esperanto Association than as a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, who spent many years in the Bombay Presidency and who is still remembered by a great many of the prominent men of Bombay among whom his remarkable linguistic talents are not forgotten. The present little book has a brief pithy foreword by the Aga Khan whose testimony, that:—

"this faithful translation has accomplished a task of greater difficulty and has done justice both to the letter and to the spirit of the original"

is a guarantee of its accuracy and excellence from one who is at once a scholar and a statesman.

"In its simple and attractive garb," says the Aga Khan, "the version now before the public for the benefit of the Indian soldiers, who are now laying down their lives for the Empire on the battlefields of three Continents, deserves to find a place on the bookshelves of the numerous admirers of the poet in the English-speaking world."

Dr. Pollen's own introduction comprises all that is worth knowing about the poet and his poem to the man in the street, to whom rather than to the professed scholar it is that Dr. Pollen's effort is intended to appeal. Not, however, that the rendering is devoid of scholarly precision. When the stanzas are scanned from the standpoint of combined English and Persian scholarship it will be found that in presenting this translation to the public Dr. Pollen has indirectly provided for the beginner in Persian a valuable aid. Any discussion of Omar without reference to Fitzgerald is impossible. It was a great English poet who did much more than transfer the spirit of the original subtle Persian verse into charming English poetry. It is, however, to be acknowledged that the Omar as we know him through Fitzgerald is more in a certain sense Fitzgerald than Omar. Despite all that is said regarding the continental superiority over English scholars in the matter of oriental learning, Fitzgerald, Edwin Arnold and Matthew Arnold, the fine portrayer of Sohrab and Rustam, not to mention Muir with his five large volumes of metrical translations from Sanskrit poetical literature, are there to represent the solid British erudition and poetic genius combined. The peculiar feature of these English poet-scholars is that they reproduce in their mother tongue the sentiments of oriental poets, not as a court translator would produce them in wooden fidelity but after the poet's own heart. It would not be too much to presume that, if Omar Khayyam had essayed to pour forth his soul in English it would have been much nearer Fitzgerald than the most laborious of continental students working on year's end with grammars and dictionaries. The "Light of Asia," as conceived by Edwin Arnold, again, approximates from a poet's standpoint more to the original than perhaps would be warranted by the canons of lexicography. It is therefore to his great credit that Dr. Pollen, while adhering to the letter of the philosopher-poet of Persia, has successfully transplanted to the western world the thoughts and more than the thoughts, the moving sentiments, of the great sceptic, who has so deeply impressed the English-speaking races.

We are not sure whether Dr. Pollen himself subscribes to the reality of the little vocabulary of mystical meanings in the Sufistic terminology which he gives us as appendix B. Anyway it is useful as an indication of what the latter-day Persian poets thought of what Sufism originally taught. Dr. Pollen is a scholar, among many other languages, of Persian, as we knew about a quarter of a century ago, but it seems that a new love has now usurped his heart although he is to a very great extent faithful to his first love of Persia. Esperanto seems now to possess his soul in partnership with Persian. In a useful appendix he lets us have 12 stanzas of Fitzgerald side by side with their equivalent in Esperanto. Perhaps the incorporation in this little book of the entire rendering by Fitzgerald might have enhanced its utility, but then we should have felt a desire for the Persian text also and possibly further more would have yearned for an historical introduction defining the position of Omar among Eastern and especially Persian poets and so on almost *ad infinitum*. Dr. Pollen has therefore wisely limited his labour to 67 small charming pages appropriately bound in khaki. For Fitzgerald's ringing rhythm the following instance of Dr. Pollen's metrical version is certainly not a lifeless substitute:—

Since Earth doth pass,—let Art be mine.
I hold with Mirth and sparkling wine.
Men say,—"God grant repentance due"
Granted or not I've naught to rue.

So light and graceful is Dr. Pollen's version, that the deep study and patient labour of which it is the fruit, are likely to be overlooked by the casual reader. The fascinating vein of agnosticism, the sometimes surface but not real atheism, the delicate suggestions which may sound blasphemous to straitlaced orthodoxy, the spirit of almost Buddhistic resignation, utter contentment, side by side with a keen zest for life, and a few simple good things that life bestows, the practical philosophy of mental serenity, the calm that is above ambition and yet not akin to stupifying inertia,—these which we relish in the original are there in limpid rhymes in English The ignorant translator often succumbs to the temptation of "clearing up" the original. Dr. Pollen has fallen into no such inartistic error. The obscurity of the Persian text reappears in English. Its mystical charm is not the less appealing because it is presented to us in a new setting. Whatever else Dr. Pollen has accomplished he has achieved the ideal of the translator's art. And that is saying much.

THE CASE OF THE LOW-PAID CLERKS

The Municipal Corporation at its meeting on Thursday, rejected by a majority the proposal of Mr. Wacha regarding the appointment of a committee to consider the revision of salaries of clerks in the lowest grade of Municipal service. In arriving at this decision, though they may have felt themselves to have been rightly guided by the arguments of the Municipal Commissioner, the majority of the members of the Corporation, we are afraid, will find that few of the citizens, whose views they are supposed to represent, will agree with them. And for this reason, that they failed to consider the question from the only two points of view from which it should have been considered. Not only have they failed to redress the just grievances of a majority of their long-suffering employees, but they have also failed as trustees to dispose of, in this matter, the ratepayers' money in a manner desired by them, as well as dictated by a consideration of their true interests. For, as we have repeatedly pointed out, any delay or refusal in redressing these grievances,—and there is no question as to this fact,—cannot but affect the efficiency of Municipal administration.

The members of the Corporation owe it to the citizens of Bombay to see that they do not do anything that may have the least effect of imperilling this efficiency, and we have no doubt every right-thinking citizen will feel, that in refusing to give adequate relief to the clerks concerned, out of the funds over which they are appointed guardians, the majority of the members of the Corporation have acted in a manner that cannot but have this effect. And after all what was the extent of the relief needed? It was a question of spending a few thousands of rupees annually,—in a good cause, which would not only have made many an anxious and troubled life less anxious and less troubled, but would also have brought a return of material gain resulting from good and efficient service. And yet the same Corporation, Mr. H. P. Mody did well to point out, had voted away lakhs of rupees in giving more to those of their highly-paid officials who already enjoyed large salaries and in creating new and unnecessary appointments carrying very handsome remuneration. Very true was Mr. Wacha's comment that it was straining at gnats and swallowing camels! But what is more deplorable than anything else is that the majority of the City Fathers should have been found wanting in that spirit of broad-mindedness and a sense of duty which will not be satisfied until in the settlement of every question of any importance all shades of opinion have been allowed to influence the decision so as to ensure that the question has been considered and deliberated upon from every possible point of view. The decision of the Corporation has only left a trail of bitterness behind, a state of things which is inevitable when a question which requires immediate consideration and solution is indefinitely postponed.

As to the character of the discussion which took place on Thursday it is significant to note that of the six members who appeared to have expressed their views frankly and candidly, all, with the exception of Messrs. Todd and Cowasji Jehangir, spoke on behalf of Mr. Wacha's proposal. Mr. Todd's arguments were shattered to pieces by Mr. H. P. Mody, who put the case of the clerks in a nutshell. Mr. Todd thought that he had made out a strong case by showing out that with the increase of prices salaries had also risen. Mr. Mody pointed out that, while prices had risen as high as 100 per cent. the salaries had not risen even by 50 per cent. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir advanced the argument of supply and demand. Economists and "guardians of the public purse," should be consistent in their views and attach at least as much weight to a consideration of a rise in the cost of living, when it is the salary of low-paid clerks to be raised, as when it is a ground for raising the salary of highly-paid officers. We do not wish to go further into the discussion that took place on Thursday, for the reason that no new arguments for withholding relief to the clerks, which we have not on previous occasions dealt with and answered, were advanced either by the Commissioner or those who voiced his views. What we think it necessary to emphasize is, as Mr. Jehangir Petit said, that there was no reason why a new Committee should not have been appointed to reconsider a question on which there is such a wide divergence of opinion, especially as to the limit of minimum wages,—and, we may add, which calls for immediate solution in the interests of the employees as well as of the City. Besides, no case, to quote Mr. H. P. Mody, has been made out for not re-opening the question.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

It is generally agreed that the Empire at large has reason to be grateful, not only for the correct attitude maintained by the Mahomedans of India since Turkey entered the war, but also for their active loyalty to and support of the King-Emperor at a time when their sympathies have naturally caused them to view with deep pain the prospect of a victory for which none the less they must, and do, as sincerely hope as any other of his Majesty's subjects. They have recognised from the beginning that Turkey by her action has forfeited any claim on the sympathies of the outer Mahomedan world and that their duty, both from the religious and civic points of view, requires that they should remain clearly separated from any sympathy with the government of the Sultan in a war of a purely secular character against the sovereign to whom they owe allegiance and his Allies. More than this. Their loyalty has not been of a merely negative character; it has been, so far as the bulk of the community is concerned, and especially the army, both active and wholehearted. We think, under the circumstances, they deserve to be spared the gratuitous advice, offered to them in a contemporary, to emulate the example of their Moslem brethren of Northern Africa who owe allegiance to France. In a fatherly and cumbrous lecture our contemporary makes a lengthy survey of various documents published in a French journal, in which certain "leading exponents" of Mussulman opinion in Northern Africa make it clear that Turkey has no claim on the sympathy or support of Mahomedans in any part of the world, and that religion in no sense enters into this war. All this is very true; it is well appreciated in this country. And it is no doubt very gratifying to know,—though the information is not new,—that it is equally appreciated by the leading Mahomedans of French Africa. But, when it is suggested that "this universal (*sic*) condemnation of Turkish intervention in the war on the part of the Mussalmans of such a vast expanse in Africa" should be published here in India for the benefit and example of Indian Mahomedans, it is necessary to say that Indian Mahomedans are not in need of any such tuition, which would be quite gratuitous and mischievous. They are, as we have said, fully alive to the right and wrong of the war with Turkey and can do without the teachings of the *muftis* of Algeria, Morocco, Tunis or Bori Bunder. We hope the Government will do nothing so unnecessary and offensive but will continue to show their trust in the good sense and loyalty of Indian Mahomedans, which has already been so substantially displayed.

Notes of the Day.

The Kaiser's Illness.

One must be chary, of course, about accepting too readily reports which come from the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Express,"—a very dangerous combination of unreliability,—and from Italy by wireless, but that there is some mystery in regard to the Kaiser's health is clear from the consideration of the mass of telegrams which have come from various sources during the last few days. It will be remembered that the Kaiser returned from the Eastern Front some weeks ago,—suffering from carbuncles it was said,—and that it was announced that he was forbidden to attend to any affairs of State,—which, of course, might not be to the disadvantage of Germany's future. Since then his condition has been wrapt in mystery, with an occasional lifting of the curtain, which has suggested that something more serious than carbuncles is the matter with his Majesty. The latest report is that Queen Sophie of Greece has been summoned to Berlin. It might have been assumed that that is for the purpose of receiving instruction as to the future policy to be imposed on "Tino." But the information is added that the whole of the family have been summoned. What psychological effect the death of the Kaiser would have upon the German people remains to be seen, but we may dismiss from our minds the idea that it would bring the end of the war appreciably nearer. The destiny of Germany is in stronger and less erratic hands than those of William the Second. The people who made the war,—the military junta in Berlin,—will continue it until the bitter end,—until either complete defeat or the revolt of the German people forces its conclusion.

Corfu and Salonika.

As for "Tino" it is as gratifying, as it is somewhat amusing, to observe that the Allies continue to impose upon him, willy-nilly, some measure of the support which he was solemnly bound to afford to Serbia, but which he treacherously failed to do. One result of the Greek desertion of Serbia in her hour of need has been that the remnants of the Serbian Army, after its gallant but fruitless attempt to resist the German invasion, was left in Albania faced with the prospect of famine or destruction. The Greek Government, which nowadays means King Constantine, has been politely informed that Corfu, the most beautiful and richest of the Ionian Islands,—so generously given back to Greece by Great Britain in the 'Sixties of last century,—is to be used, whether Greece likes it or not, as a convalescent station, where these heroic troops can recuperate and recover their fighting strength. It is not surprising to learn that, in the face of these humiliations, the disgust of the Greek people at the ineptitude of their King is daily growing. In the meanwhile, there is a deluge of contradictions as to whether the Central Powers propose to attack Salonika or not. If the reports as to the heavy withdrawals of Austrian and German troops from the Balkans to meet the Russian menace on the Southern East Front are true, we are inclined to think not, According to the telegrams these withdrawals have been so heavy as to bring the strength of the Austro-German forces in the Balkans below that of the Allies.

Learning and Research in India.

India has long enough been familiar with the work of the Bengal branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, now for well-nigh over a century. Latterly this learned Society has been in a more or less moribund condition, due mainly to a paucity of workers in those special branches of research which the Society had made its own. It would be lamentable if there should be a set-back in historical, archæological and ethnographic research; but, happily, some of the provinces are taking a proper share in this burden of truly Imperial work. The Punjab Historical Society has long since acquired a status among the learned societies of India. The Bihar and Orissa Research Society, founded last year, has made a splendid start, has a membership of nearly three hundred, and issues a quarterly journal full of original papers of outstanding merit. The United Provinces is about to inaugurate its own Historical Society. Time was when the Bombay branch of the R. A. S. took the lead in research work, but its present-day activities are veiled in deplorable obscurity. Madras never professed to do any work in this line,—we mean the Madras branch of the R. A. S., which is content to play the rôle of a lending library. Mysore has taken a great deal of interest in research work. It is, nevertheless, true to say that valuable research work has long since been undertaken and carried on by the Archæological Department, but that work is necessarily of limited scope and usefulness. An exception must, however, be made as regards research work of a particular category executed with singular brilliance by individual students, but, alas, under conditions of discouragement (and sometimes defeat) truly heart-breaking.

Humiliating Indians in S. A.

We have on previous occasions enumerated instance after instance of the grievances of Indian immigrants in South Africa,—instances of attacks made, in violation of all laws, on the self-respect of Indians. But perhaps the climax has been reached by the latest demand of the Immigration Officer in the Transvaal for photographs of the wives of Indian immigrants, a demand which,—with the humiliation to which it involves Indians,—must make it clear that there should be no slackening of efforts in this country to bring pressure to bear upon the Government with a view to the abolition of all such humiliating restrictions in South Africa and other colonies. As for the Indian community in the Transvaal such hardships only result, as "Indian Opinion" says, in consolidating it in a common stand for the maintenance of its self-respect. The same paper rightly proceeds to make some bitter comments on this fresh innovation of the Transvaal Immigration Officer:—

"We await with interest the reply that all decent members of the community will give to Mr. Cousin's latest attempt to express the disgust that must obviously revolt his soul at the tragic fate that compels him to be associated, even officially, with so despicable a people as British Indians. On no other hypothesis than that of utter distaste for his task and for the people with whom he is obliged to come into official contact, can we explain this latest effort to humiliate the Indian community."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH TROOPS AT CORFU.

DISORDERS IN GREECE.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN BLACK SEA

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN WEST

A French force has landed at Corfu for a provisional occupation of the island. It is understood that the landing is preparatory to a possible landing of a portion of the Serbian army for rest and refit.

The Allied Ministers have presented a Note to the Greek Government stating that they considered it a duty of strict humanity to transport as soon as possible the Serbian army from Albania to save them from famine and destruction. There was no question of occupation of the island.

Telegrams from Athens indicate that opinion there is turbulent and is daily tending towards M. Venezelos and the Allies. Disorders are reported from Volo, while it complained that the whole of Greece lacks coal and flour.

A Sofia correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the Franco-British forces in the Balkans number a quarter of a million.

An Italian wireless message says, that the Queen of Greece has been summoned to Berlin owing to the Kaiser's illness.

Russian torpedo boats in the Black Sea destroyed an enemy submarine off the Anatolian Coast, also two colliers.

A Petrograd telegram says that in order to cope with the Russian offensive, the Austrians are recalling troops from the Balkans and from the Italian front.

The Paris communiqué reports violent bombardment and the destruction of German trenches and shelters.

The text of Sir Charles Monro's historic dispatch has been published.

Enemy undesirables from India, who were conveyed by the Golconda, have arrived at Flushing.

Lord Kitchener had on Wednesday evening an hour's audience of the King.

DOGS' FLESH FOR VIENNA'S CITIZENS

BUTCHERS' SHOPS OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Wiener Tageblatt" says that butchers' shops selling dogs' flesh have been opened in the Rotherthurm Strasse, Vienna.

FRENCH FORCE LANDED AT CORFU.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN BLACK SEA.

FRENCH FORCE LANDED AT CORFU.

FOR REST AND REFIT OF SERBIAN ARMY.

ALLIES' NOTE TO GREEK GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Jan. 13.

A French force has landed at Corfu for provisional occupation of the island. Fourteen warships are cruising around Corfu. It is understood that the landing is preparatory to a possible landing of a portion of the Serbian army for rest and refit.

The French flag has been hoisted on Achillion and the quay. It is expected the Government will protest more energetically than before.

DUTY OF STRICT HUMANITY.

The Allied Ministers have presented a Note to the Government at Athens stating that the Allies considered it a duty of strict humanity to transport as soon as possible the Serbian army from Albania in order to save them from famine and destruction. Corfu alone presented the necessary facilities for transport and revictualling.

ONLY FOR A BRIEF STAY.

The Entente thought the Greeks would not oppose the transfer of their Serbian Allies, who would only make a brief stay. There was no question of occupation.

Guarantees given in this matter applied to Corfu equally to other portions of Greece temporarily used by the Allies.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

QUEEN OF GREECE SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

An Italian wireless message says that the Queen of Greece has been summoned to Berlin owing to the Kaiser's illness.

According to other reports the whole family is proceeding to Berlin.

PROSECUTION OF WAR.

LIBERAL MEMBERS IN FAVOUR OF VIGOROUS MEANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

Some prominent Liberal Members of the Commons have formed an organisation the object of which is prosecution of war by most vigorous means.

LORD KITCHENER.

AN HOUR'S AUDIENCE OF THE KING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

Lord Kitchener had yesterday evening an hour's audience of the King.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir John Rees who suggested that the connection between India and Mesopotamia was distant and the connection between Egypt and Mesopotamia had become closer, Mr. Tennant said he did not think it likely that the arrangement by which the Mesopotamia expedition was controlled by the Government of India would be altered.

BRITISH COLONY AT BAGDAD.

DEPORTED BY TURKISH AUTHORITIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

Reuter learns that the British colony at Bagdad was deported from the city in the direction of Mosul at the end of November by the Turkish authorities.

The American Ambassador at Constantinople has been asked to obtain information as to the party which consisted of nine ladies and children and two men.

The Homeward mail which left Bombay on the 26th December was delivered in London on Thursday.

POPULAR DISCONTENT IN GREECE.

LACK OF COAL AND FLOUR.

DESIRE FOR MORE COMPLETE ENTENTE WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

Telegrams from Athens sent from Messina to avoid censorship indicate that opinion in the Greek capital is turbulent and is daily tending towards M. Venezelos and the Allies.

STORES LOOTED AT VOLO.

Disorders are reported from Volo, where stores have been looted by hungry crowds.

It is complained that the whole of Greece lacks coal and flour, while lights and tram service in Athens are greatly reduced. The populace regard these and other hardships as proof of the necessity of a more complete entente with the Allies.

FRANCO-BRITISH FORCES IN BALKANS.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13

A Sofia correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the Franco-British forces in the Balkans number a quarter of a million.

BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

FRENCH BLOW UP TWO BRIDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 14.

A communiqué says:—

In the Balkans the French blew up the railway bridges at Demihissar and Kilinder from military necessity.

SALONIKA, Jan. 13.

The French have blown up the railway bridge over the River Struma as a precautionary measure.

WILL SALONIKA BE ATTACKED?

SOME SPECULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer's" special cables dated London, 11th January, state:—

Various telegrams for several days suggested the imminence of an attack on Salonika. The "Petit Journal's" Salonika correspondent to-day is quite confident that the attack will shortly be delivered on three sides. The Germans already massed at Monastir and the Bulgars at Ghevgeli on our front are powerful, but have sustained a formidable shock.

GRECO-BULGAR NEGOTIATIONS.

A Zurich telegram from Athens states that negotiations with Greece concerning Bulgar, participation in the offensive have concluded with satisfaction to both parties.

A GERMAN ASSERTION.

On the other hand the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" states that the Germans will not attack Salonika.

The "Telegraph's" Rome correspondent represents that the Bulgars are in no state to attack.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN TURKEY.

He adds that the Turks are receiving only a few guns and ammunition in return for food supplies and are now suffering shortage, while the inhabitants of whole provinces of Turkey are dying of hunger. The people of Constantinople ask how the army attacking Egypt is provisioned when there is no food for the armies in Europe.

According to the "Temp's" Genoa correspondent Mesopotamia has now taken Egypt's place in the Turco-German councils.

FRENCH RETALIATION.

TURKISH EMBASSY OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 14.

The Turkish official in charge of the archives at the Turkish Embassy in Paris has been arrested in retaliation for the arrest of the French Vice-Consul at Constantinople.

AUSTRIANS ADVANCING ON CETTINJE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 14.

The Viceroy's telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 13th January says:—After storming Mount Lovtchen the predominating defensive position in Montenegro, the Austrians are advancing on Cettinje from three sides.

VIGOROUS RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

SEVERE STRAIN ON ENEMY RESOURCES.

BALKAN DIVISIONS BEING RECALLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 13.

A Petrograd telegram says that in order to cope with the Russian offensive, the Austrians are recalling four divisions from the Balkans and two from the Italian front.

The Germans are bringing up eight divisions from the Balkans.

Even the French front is said to have been tapped. Large enemy reinforcements have appeared on the extreme right of the southern Russian front.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE CZERNOWITZ

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Austrians are feverishly evacuating Czernowitz. Public offices and and hospitals have been removed into Hungary.

RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESS.

ENEMY SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 14.

A communiqué says torpedo boats in the Black Sea destroyed an enemy submarine off the Anatolian coast, also two colliers.

The enemy twice unsuccessfully attempted to assume the offensive north-east of Czernowitz.

We drove the enemy out of a part of the trenches which we then occupied.

TSAR'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

NO PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 13.

The Tsar in a stirring New Year address to the forces pays a tribute to their glorious self-sacrifice in harrassing the enemy and checking his invasion.

"Remember our beloved Russia cannot be assured of independence or develop her resources without gaining a decisive victory." Consequently there can be no peace without victory which must be achieved with whatever pains."

RUSSO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

LASTING FRIENDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Jan. 13.

Grand Duke Mikhailovitch has arrived to convey, the Tsar's congratulations to the Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation.

He was met at the station by the Emperor and Princes Fushimi and Kanin and all high officials.

The Grand Duke received the Diplomatic Corps in the afternoon and dined with the Emperor at the Palace in the evening.

LATER.

The Grand Duke was received in audience to-day at the Palace with a most brilliant ceremonial. He presented the orders of St. Andrews to the Emperor and St. Catherine to the Empress.

The Emperor expressed his most cordial thanks and decorated the Grand Duke with the Order of Chrysanthemum.

A banquet followed. Proposing the toast of the Grand Duke the Emperor emphasised the increasing respect and confidence in Japan for Russia.

The Grand Duke replying said Japan's immense sympathy and assistance to Russia during the war had evoked unbounded gratitude and guaranteed lasting friendship.

FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT

LIVELY ARTILLERY EXCHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Jan. 13.

A communiqué reports only lively artillery exchanges at various points. The Italian artillery caught the troops' revictualling columns on march in the Roder Valley and in the vicinity of Seebach and dispersed them.

ARMED ITALIAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The Government has consented to the departure of the Italian steamer Guisseppe Verdi, mounting two guns on the assurance that they will be used only for defence.

WESTERN FRONT

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

ENEMY TRENCHES AND SHELTERS DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 14.

A communique says: There was a violent bombardment in the neighbourhood of Lille, where German trenches and shelters were destroyed.

A German regiment entering Roye was caught by our fire and a German four-inch battery was silenced on the plateau at Vauclere.

There were minor operations in Champagne and Argonne.

FAILURE OF GAS ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 13.

A communiqué says the Germans sustained two minor defeats in the regions of Somme and Champagne. It appears that German poison gas at Forges blew back on the enemy trenches owing to a change of wind. French batteries at the same time bombarded the Germans violently.

FIGHTING NEAR GIVENCHY.

ENEMY BOMBING ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

A communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig says the enemy exploded a mine near Givenchy and followed it by a bombing attack which was repulsed. There was some hostile shelling to-day at Givenchy but the situation was generally quieter.

Four of our aeroplanes which were sent out yesterday have not returned.

AMMUNITION STORE EXPLOSION AT LILLE.

ATTRIBUTED TO BRITISH AIR RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

An Amsterdam telegram attributes the Lille explosion to the British air raid.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM.

SENTENCES OF DEATH AND PENAL SERVITUDE ON WOMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 13.

Two sisters have been sentenced at Liege respectively, to death and 15 years' penal servitude and their uncle to 15 years for aiding Belgians to join the Army.

A WRECKED GERMAN AEROPLANE.

TWO OFFICERS PICKED UP FROM SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
FLUSHING, Jan. 13.

Two officers on board a drifting German aeroplane have been picked up near the Noordhinder Lightship.

WAR REVOLUTIONISED.

SPEECH BY FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.

Field-Marshal French was a guest at a luncheon given by the Fishmongers' Company yesterday.

In his speech he said that nobody who had not seen, could understand how thoroughly war had become revolutionised.

Sir Evelyn Wood, paying a tribute to Field-Marshal French told the incident of how at a critical moment of a certain battle a shell stunned a trusted General. Field-Marshal French happened to be on the spot and took personal charge of the subordinate army and made dispositions by which the Germans were thrown back.

HONOUR TO SIR ALI IMAM.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

Sir Ali Imam was received by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day. He has been made a temporary member of the Athenæem Club.

COMPULSION BILL DIVISION

SCENES OF UPROARIOUS ENTHUSIASM

MR. ASQUITH'S GRAVE APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.

As the result of the division on the Compulsion Bill in the Commons there was an uproarious enthusiasm and wild cheering.

The minority included Messrs. Burns and Henderson.

In winding up the debate Mr. Asquith said he had given assurances in the name of the entire Cabinet making it possible for him to remain in a Government which was regarded at home and abroad as the symbol of the nation's unity. He had the authority of Lord Kitchener for stating that we required immediately not only the attested married and unmarried men but the whole of the available fraction, whether large or small, of the 651,000 with whom the Bill dealt.

MR. HENDERSON'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.

Mr. Henderson said the Bill would encourage our Allies as showing that we were willing to break a great tradition and throw everything into the scale to secure victory. He repudiated the story of a compulsionist plot in the Cabinet and mentioned that it was he who suggested reopening the Derby groups, members of the Cabinet in favour of compulsion readily assenting. He saw in the Bill none of the insidious menaces to industrial freedom of which so much had been heard. The Labour members had never hesitated to apply compulsion wherever the welfare or state of a particular class of trade required it, then why object to compulsion to save the nation. (Cheers.) He concluded that they must have men and have them now so as to be ready for field in 1916.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Speaking in the Commons on the Compulsion Bill Mr. Ellis Griffith emphasised that he could not understand the attitude of the Irish and Labour parties who were both used themselves to measures of compulsion, namely boycott and strikes, compelling men to join unions, but when men were compelled to join the army it was treason (Loud cheers).

Mr. Dillon declared that Ireland desired to maintain adequate numbers for the army. He was convinced that Ireland would have no cause to be ashamed of the part she played in war.

Mr. Asquith appealed to the House even now to pass the Bill without dissent which would be the most effective blow at this moment for the victory of our cause (Loud Cheers.)

ACADEMIC ARGUMENTS.

Speaking before Mr. Asquith Sir John Simon emphasised the desire of the opponents of the Bill to see the nation at its strongest and most united. He opposed the Bill because he did not believe that it conduced to this but if it were passed he hoped that the opponents of the Bill would unite in seeing that it was effective.

Mr. Asquith said he fully agreed with Sir John Simon's academic arguments on the evils of compulsion and the superiority of voluntaryism but Sir John Simon lost sight of actualities. We were at war in which not only our existence but all Sir John Simon's ideals were at stake.

Mr. Pringle announced that in view of Mr. Asquith's grave appeal he and his friends would withdraw opposition at this stage.

Mr. Snowden on the contrary insisted on a division.

The division was marked by scenes of uproarious enthusiasm.

ATTITUDE OF MINERS' FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Miners' Federation has met in London to consider the attitude towards the Compulsion Bill. The proceedings were private.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The minority vote on the second reading of the Compulsion Bill was composed of twenty-seven Radicals, ten Labour Members, one Independent and one Nationalist.

The Irish Unionist members of the House of Commons have decided to move an amendment in the Committee Stage making the Bill apply to Ireland.

A plebiscite of the Notts Miners' Association shows a large majority in favour of the Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The delegates of the South Wales Miners' Association have voted by 211 to 35 against the Compulsion Bill.

IN FAVOUR OF FETCH NIG "SCABS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 14.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, January, 13.—Mr. Havelock Wilson addressing a meeting of sailors and firemen at Cardiff, described the unattested bachelors as "Scabs." The meeting voted in favour of compulsion by a great majority.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW GUINEA.

SUBURBS OF FORMER GERMAN CAPITAL DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BRISBANE, Jan. 13.

An earthquake has destroyed the suburbs of Rabaul, New Guinea, the former German capital.

WITHDRAWAL FROM GALLIPOLI

SIR CHARLES MONRO'S DESPATCH.

EVACUATION COMPLETED IN FACE OF FIRE AND STORM.

BRAVE STAFFORDS REPULSE TURKS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The following is the text of Sir Charles Monro's historic dispatch:—

The Turks attempted a heavy attack on our line at Helles on January 7th between 1-20 and 3 in the afternoon our trenches were continuously shelled, and from three till four bombardment became intense, the Turks opening heavy musketry fire.

STAFFORDS REPULSE TURKISH ATTACK

At four they sprang two mines near the Western Bird Cage and the Fusilier Bluff. A quarter of an hour later they fixed bayonets all along our front and their officers were seen apparently endeavouring to make them assault, but they were only successful in doing so opposite the Fifth Avenue and the Fusilier Bluff. The Staffordshires completely repulsed this attempt, a large proportion of attackers being killed or wounded. Our casualties were 135.

NAVAL FIRE ON ENEMY LEFT FLANK.

The aeroplane reports show that the naval fire on the left flank was most accurate and it is probable that the enemy suffered considerably.

The night of the 7th was fine, and the evacuation operations were successfully continued.

EFFECTS OF CHANGE IN WEATHER

The 8th was fine and the sea was calm until four in the afternoon, when the weather suddenly became worse and at eleven the wind had risen to thirty-five miles an hour. After midnight it was only just possible to use the piers and the lighters, and impossible to carry out the programme of embarking the troops in destroyers alongside the sunken ships at Webeach, owing to the connecting piers having been washed away.

The embarkation at the Gully Beach became impossible. One lighter went ashore there and the remaining troops had to march to the W beach for embarkation. In spite of these difficulties, the programme at the W beach and the Y beach was completed by 2-30 in the morning and the troops from the Gully beach and all the beach parties had embarked by four.

A hostile submarine was reported off Cape Helles at nine the previous night.

ENEMY A BIT TOO LATE.

The Turkish artillery was practically silent the whole night until the stores were fired simultaneously by a time-fuse after the evacuation had been completed. The Turks then fired red lights all along their line, and it immediately opened heavy shelling of our beaches and the second-line trenches. The red lights continued for an hour and a half, and the shelling till after daybreak.

FRENCH EMBARKATIONS.

French embarkations were carried out by their own navy, who also greatly assisted us by embarking some of our animals.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

£605 MILLIONS SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The total subscriptions to the French loan amounted to six hundred and five millions sterling.

M. Briand stated in the French Chamber that forty millions sterling of loan had been subscribed abroad, of which twenty-four millions had been subscribed in England.

PARIS, Jan. 13.

The complete returns of the French loan show that the total was over six hundred millions sterling.

REPATRIATION OF ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF S.S. GOLCONDA AT TILBURY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The steamer Golconda with 500 enemy aliens from India has arrived at Tilbury. The passengers were not allowed to land, but will be transferred to a Flushing boat.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Four hundred and eighty-seven of the Golconda deportees have arrived at Flushing.

MILE END BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Candidates in Mile End will be Unionist, Mr. Warwick Brookes, and Independent, Mr. P. Billing, formerly of the Naval Air Service.

Mr. F. N. Charrington has withdrawn.

Mr. Charrington had announced the other day that he would stand for Mile End as a patriotic independent in favour of the Compulsion Bill.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

VIEWS OF THE "CAPE TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Dealing with the question of the representation of India at the Imperial Conference the "Cape Times" says the logical presupposition of the entry of India into the Conference ought to be that it is within the competence of India to judge for herself all questions likely to come before the Conference. This would mean the abandonment of the veto of Whitehall over the policy of the Government of India.

The article points out that few go as far as this and continues that it can see no way of escape from the dilemma except by resort to the anomalous and illogical.

Though India is not likely to be self-governing for an indefinite period, her institutions are yearly becoming more representative of popular opinion so that if a member of the Viceroy's Council be deputed to the Imperial Conference it is tolerably certain that he will voice views generally held in India. The India Office would still have the power to decide but in practice the Indian deputy would probably gather the weight of authority with time.

The "Cape Times" concludes:—"The main point for sympathetic consideration by the self-governing Dominions is whether some modification of the constitution of the Conference is not possible, although at the sacrifice of constitutional logic, which will give room for recognising and satisfying the desire of India to sit on equal consultative terms at the Empire table—a desire that may now be fairly said to have derived something of force and dignity of claim from the splendid services that India has rendered during the war."

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

EXTENSION OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.

The Duke of Connaught opening the Canadian Parliament announced that a resolution would be submitted requesting the British Parliament to enact legislation to extend the life of the Canadian Parliament for a year.

He referred to the unfaltering devotion of India and the Dominions in co-operating with Britain to achieve the common defence of their liberties.

ECONOMIC WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

AUSTRALIAN DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 13.

Replying to the resolutions of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers having for their object the prevention of Germany regaining Australian trade after the war, the Premier, Mr. Hughes, said it would be an incredible folly if victory left Germany in possession of economic opportunities.

The war must be carried out in the industrial field as determinedly as on the battlefield. He did not favour trade with Germany at any time.

TRADING WITH HONGKONG.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

In view of the refusal of merchants in the United Kingdom to complete contracts with Hongkong merchants on the ground that Hongkong merchants are not on the list of those to whom exports to China may be consigned under the Proclamation of November 30th, the Board of Trade has found it necessary to issue a notice drawing attention to the fact that the Proclamation does not apply to Hongkong.

AUSTRALIA TO RAISE ANOTHER 50,000.

MOTION PLEDGING SUPPORT CARRIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 13.

A campaign to raise an additional fifty thousand men has opened at the Town Hall.

Premier Hughes said it was not for Australia to criticise British leaders but to do its best, unmindful of anything else. The motion pledging support was carried with enthusiasm.

ATTEMPT ON COUNT OKUMA'S LIFE.

BOMB-THROWER ESCAPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Jan. 14.

The man who threw a bomb at Count Okuma escaped.

GENERAL SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has arrived in Cape Town.

MILITARY HONOURS.

DISTINCTION AND PROMOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The "London Gazette" contains fifty-five pages of military honours, recipients including all ranks and arms, also a number of Nurses. Many Australasians and Canadians are honoured with Companionships of the Orders of Bath and St. Michael and St. George, with Distinguished Service Orders, Military Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals.

TO BE K. C. B.

Lieutenant-General Alderson.
Lieutenant-General Woollcombe.
Major-General Barter.
Major-General A. Wilson.
Major-General Haking.
Major-General Gough.

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir H. Plumer.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENBRALS.

Major-General Keir.
Major-General Rawlinson.
Major-General Allenby.

TO BE C. B

Major-General Pirie.
Surgeon-General Ford.
Colonel R. B. Fell.
Col. F. Wallerstein.
Col. G. M. Heath.
Col. W. K. McClintock.
Col. L. A. Stopford.
Col. S. Scrase-Dickins.
Col. C. H. James.
Col. F. L. Banon.
Col. M. G. Wilkinson.
Col. J. E. Bush.
Col. R. Dawson.
Col. C. T. Shipley.
Col. E. F. Brerton.
Col. R. S. Oxley.
Col. C. Ross.
Col. C. A. Fowler.
Col. W. H. Fasken.
Col. G. H. Nicholson.
Col. A. W. Gay.
Col. F. A. Macfarlan.
Col. S. V. M. Smyth.
Col. N. M. Liddell.
Col. Straubenzee.
Col. G. S. Cartwright.
Col. H. Rouse.
Col. W. H. Smith, (Ordnance Department);
Right Honourable J. Seely.
Right Honourable J. C. Chambers, (Army Service Corps).
Right Honourable C. E. Burworth, (Artillery).
Right Honourable Sutton.
Assistant Adjutant-General, the Honourable M. G. Talbot, and the following Colonels in the R. A. M. C:—B. B. Grayfoot, J. Maher, M. J. Sexton, J. J. Russell, E. G. Browne, W. C. Beevor, H. M. Gray, Sir B. Dawson and M. W. Russell.

SOME C. M. G 'S.

There are a large number of C. M. G's, including Colonel F. C. Muspratt, Lieut-Colonels C. C. Leveson-Gower, C. W. Tribe, 41st. Dogras, J. A. Hamilton, Medicals, W. C. Anderson, (1st. Gurkhas), C. F. Templer, E. H. Cullen, (34th. Sikhs), Majors H. M. Cruddas and W. W. Jeudwine, Medicals.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Colonels C. W. Jacob and W. G. Walker. There are a number of promotions to brevet rank, many D. S. O's and Military Crosses.

SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY.

GAZETTED TEMPORARY GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Sir Archibald Murray has been gazetted temporary General.

PROMOTION OF SIR ALEXANDER CODLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Sir Alexandar Codley has been gazetted temporary Lieutenant-General while commanding an Army Corps.

MR. REDMOND'S POSITION.

PROSPECTS OF RESIGNATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Dublin correspondent attaches some importance to the rumours that Mr. Redmond may resign. Mr. Dillon is making the position difficult in endeavouring to force him into a position inconsistent with his declaration at the beginning of the war.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the tone of the silver market is good. There is a fitful demand from the Indian bazaars but Continental and other enquiry is persistent. American sales continue under the average. The available spot supplies at New York do not appear plentiful; consequently the size of the market here is restricted for the recent reduction of China holdings in London prevents augmentation from that source. The inclination of prices is therefore upward and the tendency may continue though a certain amount of silver is available at enhanced rates.

CHINESE REBELS AT CANTON.

SANGUINARY THREE DAYS' ENGAGEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, Jan. 13.

There has been a sanguinary three days' engagement between the Chinese Government troops and the rebels in Canton.

The rebels fought till their ammunition was exhausted and then used bombs. Ultimately, the leaders and many men were killed and others captured.

The Canton Government report adds that the garrisons are still pursuing the remainder of the rebels with the object of exterminating them.

DUPONT POWDER WORKS.

REPORT OF A FIFTH EXPLOSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

A fifth explosion in two days has destroyed more of the property of the Dupont Powder Works.

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

AN ESCAPED AMERICAN'S STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ELPASO, Jan. 13.

Thomas Holmes, the only American to escape massacre at Chihuahua, says that 19 persons were murdered. There were 300 bandits. Holmes bolted when asked to undress.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Another American has been killed by the Mexican bandits.

U. S. DEMANDS PUNISHMENT OF BANDITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Mr. Lansing has demanded that General Carranza shall promptly punish the bandits.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

At the Lahore conspiracy supplementary trial to-day Umrao Singh, another old approver, gave corroborative evidence about the "Ghadr" movement in America and dacoities and other revolutionary activities of the gang on their return to India.

So far 360 prosecution witnesses have given evidence and over 600 exhibits of all sorts have been filed. This practically completes the case for the Crown. There may be only three or four more formal witnesses whom the Crown might put in later.

The case has been adjourned for a few days and the Special Tribunal will to-morrow take up the Padri murder case.

INVISIBLE LIGHT.

DR. BOSE'S LECTURE AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 14.

Dr. J. C. Bose's lecture on "Invisible Light" in the Senate Hall of the Medical College this evening, was largely attended. In the course of the speech he spoke of the imperfection of our senses. The ear for example, failed to respond to all sounds. There were many sounds to which it was deaf. This was because the ear was tuned to answer to a narrow range of eleven octaves of sound vibrations. He showed a remarkable experiment of an artificial ear which remained irresponsive to various sounds but when a particular note to which it was tuned, was sounded even at a distant end of the hall this ear picked it up and responded violently. As there are sounds audible and inaudible so there are lights visible and invisible. The imperfection of the eye as a detector of ether vibration is, however, far more serious The eye can detect ether vibrations lying within a single octave, between 400 to 800 billion vibrations per second. Comparatively slow vibrations of ether do not affect the eye and the disturbances they give rise to are known as electric waves. Electric waves were predicted by Maxwell and were discovered by Heretz. These waves were about three metres long like a beam of light. But still they were about ten million times longer than the beams of visible light. Dr. Bose has thrown a bridge over this gulf by studying electric waves of about four millimetres, the longest heat and light waves known at the present time being about half a millimetre. Dr. Bose showed that these short electric waves had the same property as a beam of light exhibiting reflection, refraction, polarisation and the rotation of the plane of polarisation. The human eye is extremely limited in its range. But Dr. Bose has invented an artificial retina whose range of vision is practically unlimited. It not only detects ether waves in the infrared region but responds to visible lights and those also which are in the ultra violet region. It was while investigating the properties of this artificial retina that he was able to predict a very remarkable peculiarity of the human eye not suspected before, namely, the phenomenon of the binocular alternation of vision. Each retina does not remain uniformly sensitive but exhibits a periodic fluctuation of the two retinas in such a way that they are complementary to each other. It was in this manner that Dr. Bose's researches passed from the region of the non-living to the living.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from the 1st April, 1915, to 1st January, 1916, are more by Rs. 1,58,88,281 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant J. C. McCarthy, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieutenant F. L. Dunwell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. A. Mount, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain J. G. Sanders, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major S. B. Quibell, East Yorks.
Captain R. H. Dashwood, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain H. K. Woodhead, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant J. E. Tuxter, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. L. Hemus, Warwickshires.
Lieutenant C. C. Rochfort, Scots Guards.
Lieutenant A. V. Wise, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. Abrahams, South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Brewis, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Mackilligin, Wiltshires.

MISSING.

Lieutenant G. C. Formilli, Artillery.
Lieutenant A. L. Russell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Somervill, North Lancs.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant J. R. Lister, West Ridings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. W. Deas, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Cairns, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant W. J. Watts, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant K. L. Adams, Engineers.

NURSE CAVELL'S MARTYRDOM

MOVING STORY BY A FELLOW WORKER.

To a small Irish magazine entitled "The Missionary Record," Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly contributes a moving account of the work and character of Miss Cavell, with whom she was intimately associated at Brussels. We reproduce the following passages:—

During one short, stern year Miss Cavell called me "Friend," as I called her "Sister." Brussels was her second home. In August 1914, L'Ecole Infirmière Belge, which she had started in one small room with four probationers, had grown to be a vast building, with a large staff of nurses. She was in her English home when war was declared. "My duty is over there," she said simply.

"The bravest woman in Brussels" reached the threatened city none too soon. . . One sunset the terrible men in grey were at the gate. . . . By the barricade, beneath a Belgian army flare, stood Sister Cavell in her prim, crisp gown, calmly selecting those refugees who must have emergency relief.

DEFIED GERMAN GENERAL.

Presently she called upon the German commander to place her surgical institute at the services of the enemy wounded. Governor von Luttwitz announced that in every hospital recognised by the invaders all nurses should give formal undertakings to act as gaolers to the patients. Sister Edith set the standard for her fellow-workers: "We are prepared to do all that we can to help wounded soldiers to recover—but to be their gaolers—never!"

The German General's clenched fist smote the table, but he defied a will as unbreakable as his own. "He looked," reported Sister Edith (and she laughed as she told it), "he looked as if he would like to shoot me dead."

From that day the German authorities in Belgium began to deal harshly with British Red Cross nurses cut off from the world. Sister Cavell summoned her girl nurses to warn them, as a mother might her daughters, of the personal dangers which threatened. "But, but," gasped a startled nurse, "are we surrounded by Zulus?" Edith Cavell's answer was instant: "Daughters, we are surrounded—not by Zulus."

REFUSED TO LEAVE BRUSSELS.

Appealing to a German brigadier on behalf of some homeless women and children, her argument was answered by this quotation from Nietzsche: "Pity is a waste of feeling, a moral parasite injurious to the health." For, besides directing three hospitals, Sister Cavell gave six lectures every week, attended the operating theatre daily, and responded personally to the calls of the poor.

Only one hour of each arduous day was reserved—that evening hour when she and her Flemish sheep-dogs, Jack and Don (scrubbed and sterilised), romped with the night-gowned kiddies in the children's ward until the sandman came. . . .

She was amused when the Germans threw me out of Brussels as a disturber of the peace. When, as a free-born American citizen, I motored back "to see my Minister, Brand Whitlock," I carried with me my maid's passport. Hugh Gibson, secretary of the Embassy, told me with grave foreboding about the young nurses at the British Hospital. I hurried to Sister Edith. Gravely and insistently I begged her to come with me to Holland and safety. She listened patiently, as one listens to a well-meaning child, and then said, smiling, "Impossible, friend; my duty is here." We never saw her again. When—the end came she was alone. But I know that she was content.

A PARIS MUNICIPAL MONUMENT.

During the public sitting of the Municipal Council on December 10, the Prefectoral Administration was requested to consider the proposal to erect, a monument to Miss Cavell in Montsouris Park.—

The Municipal Council at Le Mans' has decided to give the name of Edith Cavell to the Lyceum for young girls at Mans. A marble tablet on the exterior wall will recall the details of that act of German barbarism.

ANCONA CRIME.

"WANTON SLAUGHTER.

UNITED STATES DEMANDS.

The U. S. Note to Austria on the sinking of the Ancona runs textually as follows:—

Reliable information obtained from American and other survivors who were passengers by the steamship Ancona show that on November 7 a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot towards the steamship, that thereupon the Ancona attempted to escape, that after a brief period and before the crew and passengers had all been able to take to the boats the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel, and finally torpedoed and sank her while there were yet many persons abroad, and that by gunfire and the foundering of the vessel a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among whom were citizens of the United States.

A public statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty has been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States, and has received careful consideration. This statement substantially confirms the principal declaration of the survivors, as it admits that the Ancona after being shelled was torpedoed and sunk while there were persons still aboard.

The Austro-Hungarian Government had been advised through the correspondence which had passed between the United States and Germany of the attitude of the Government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce, and of the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude. Yet, with full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government of the views of the Government of the United States, as expressed in no uncertain terms to the Ally of Austria-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the Ancona failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel which he purposed to destroy, because, it is presumed, of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

VIOLATION OF PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and humanity by shelling and torpedoing the Ancona before the persons aboard had been put in a place of safety or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterised as a wanton slaughter of defenceless non-combatants, since at the time when the vessel was should and torpedoed she was shelled and torpedoed she was not, it appears, resisting or attempting to escape, and no other reason is sufficient excuse for such an attack, not even the possibility of rescue.

The Government of the United States is forced, therefore, to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions, or that the Imperial and Royal Government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity. The Government of the United States is unwilling to believe the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian Government with the intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women, and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received.

As the good relations of the two countries must rest upon common regard for law and humanity, the Government of the United States cannot be expected otherwise than to demand that the Imperial and Royal Government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act, that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished, and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

The Government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian Government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly, and it rests this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian Government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilised nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

PROSECUTION CASE CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 14.

The prosecution in the conspiracy case to-day, closed their case subject to some formal evidence and put in the confessions of the accused Masterji and Annada both of which were retracted. The former accused implicated in his confession besides others the Rao of Karwa. The Court then commenced recording the accused's statements.

The accused Sachindra in the course of his statement, denied most of the facts alleged against him and he said his view went so far that he wanted independnce by the perpetual improvement of the country but not by violence. Two other accused made their statements and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT KHAIRPUR

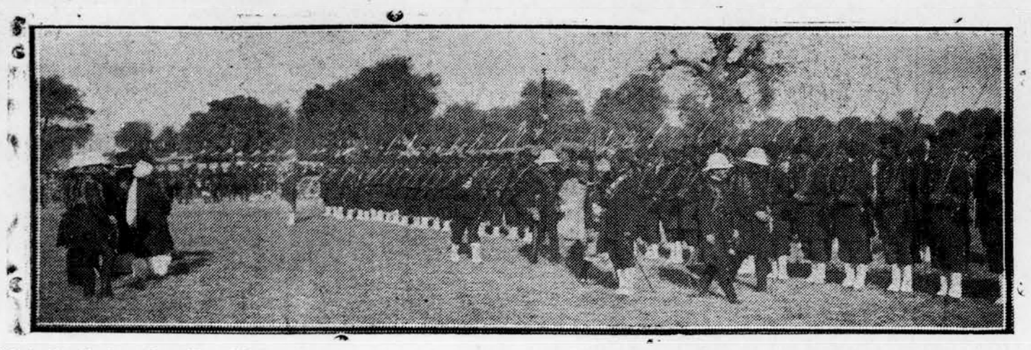

Photo by I. Sequeira, Karachi.

HIS EXCELLENCY AND HIS HIGHNESS THE MIR INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR OF STATE TROOPS ON ARRIVAL AT KHAIRPUR MIRS STATION. NOTE THE SPLENDID PHYSIQUE AND SPLENDID BEARING OF THE FRONT LINE.

Photo by I. Sequeira, Karachi.

HIS EXCELLENCY INSPECTS MEN RETURNED FROM THE FRONT.

Photo by I. Sequeira, Karachi.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AND PARTY AT THE INSPECTION OF MEN RETURNED FROM THE FRONT.

Photo by I. Sequeira, Karachi.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ARRIVAL AT THE LAL BUNGALOW ON HIS RETURN VISIT TO THE MIR. GUARD OF HONOUR AT "THE PRESENT."

During their recent tour in Sind Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Khairpur Mirs. The photographs represent some of the chief incidents.

LATE MAIL NEWS.

WITHDRAWAL FROM GALLIPOLI.

A GREAT FEAT.

We take the folllowing from Australian papers:—

London, December 21.—In the House of Commons yesterday evening the Prime Minister announced that the troops at Anzac and Suvla Bay, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, had been withdrawn in pursuance of a decision of the Cabinet made some time ago. The withdrawal operations reflected the utmost credit on the Admiral of the supporting fleet, his staff, and all ranks concerned. The troops had been withdrawn to another sphere of action.

The abandonment of Anzac and Suvla Bay was the sensation of yesterday. The newspapars were hurriedly bought up as the newsboys with placards on dashed into the streets. For later editions there was an equal demand and a hope for details beyond the bald War Office announcement. There was much speculation as to whether this was a prelude to the complete evacuation of Gallipoli, and also whether the Anzac men would be given a temporary rest in protecting the Suez Canal or be transferred to Salonika forthwith. The newspapers are unanimous in emphasising the services of the Australians and New Zealanders. They are printing vivid stories of their doings and reproducing diaries of the principal events at Gallipoli with photographs of the Generals. Experts generally state that the withdrawal from Suvla Bay was the only course after the surprise initial attack failed. Some newspapers are of opinion that General Sir Ian Hamilton reported to that effect and that Lord Kitchener came to the same conclusion after inspecting the position.

IMPORTANCE OF HUSBANDING OUR RESOURCES.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, writing in the latest issue of the "Sunday Times" on the Dardanelles, started: "General Munro's report is said to be strongly in favour of withdrawal from Gallipoli. A tremendous responsibility rests on those who are keeping our forces there in wintry conditions. Enormous losses from sickness are inevitable. It is absolutely certain the troops in Gallipoli must face sufferings and hardships unparallelled since the Crimean War. Are the threatened losses worth while? What are the advantages if, as I think, the authorities, are agreed it is impossible to advance from the present position? Germany's threat against Egypt is a mere bluff. The campaign of 1916, must be won or compromised over on Germany's Eastern on Western fronts. The prime factor will be largely the extent to which the Russians have recovered from the tremendous shock of the past year. Unless the Allies drive the Germans within their natural frontiers in the spring or summer of 1916, it will be hardly possible to make another serious effort. If we fail we are not beaten but are reduced to a stalemate and the countries whose finances and resources bear the strain best will be finally victorious. Hence the paramount importance of husbanding our resources and strength for an indefinite number of rounds if we fail to deliver a knock out blow in the summer.

A WONDERFUL ORGANISING FEAT.

The "Times" asserts: "The ease with which the withdrawal was effected brings intense relief. It was a wonderful organising feat which will be found to have been as extraordinary as the heroic landing. The immortal 29th Division and the glorious Australian and New Zealand corps share the chief honours of some of the noblest and most tragic pages in the British empire's history. Australian and New Zealand courageous dead lie on the abandoned cliffs, but their memory will never fade."

Other newspapers emphasises the relief produced by the retirement and praise the brilliant achievement of withdrawing the troops scathlessly.

The "Daily Chronicle" states:—The withdrawal must be a sore wrench to the Australians and New Zealanders, whose heroism has made Anzac immortal. Yet there are few of them but feel it truer loyalty to withdraw and fight elsewhere, than to display obstinate valour in a hopeless position. The wisdom of the original landing at Anzac was doubtful, as it drew off men badly needed at the other end of the Peninsula, and was the most difficult and costly position to hold; but it was no fault of the Anzac men that the movement failed. The fatal slowness of the Suvla Bay Commander ruined the whole plan."

The "Evening Standard" congratulates General Munro on the success of a withdrawal which threatened to be a rearguard action with tragic possibilities and remarks:—The operation required military skill of a high order."

The Pall Mall Gazette" observes:—"The insignificant casualties is particularly welcome news, since the operation of reembarking troops under the fire of a powerful and well-supported enemy is one of much difficulty. It was widely believed that it must be attended with the heaviest losses. The abandonment of hard won positions cannot fail to arouse painful emotions. Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay were the scenes of most brilliant gallantry on the part of the British, Australian, New Zealand, and Indian forces, and they will always be sacred in the annals of British warfare."

The "Evening Star" says:—"So ends an enterprise on which the highest hopes were built Our troops were always within a few miles of victory. The final cause of failure was our inability at Suvla Bay to fulfil our contract with the Australians and New Zealanders advancing from Anzac. The Ausralians alone had 25,000 casualties in the Gallipoli movement. However, they kept stationary 250,000 Turks, who would otherwise have been mobilised for action elsewhere."

The "Evening News" observes:—"The evacuation of Anzac is one of the sensations of the war. While it does not indicate complete withdrawal from Gallipoli, it is a relief to know that the calculations of experts regarding the losses which would occur during the retirement have not been fulfilled. The Anzac men have won immortal fame by fighting like demons against the best defensive troops in the world. When their ammunition was exhausted on the landing attack at Anzac they followed the enemy up with stones and fists. During the Suvla Bay landing operations the Anzac men made another glorious attack and gained the crest of Sari Bahr. It was not their fault that the rest of the attack resulted in a painful setback. What has happened since the Suvla Bay attempt is not known to the public."

The "Pall Mall Gazette's" naval expert states:—The withdrawal will relieve the Fleet and the mercantile service from a heavy strain. There had been too many small expeditions. The position at Seddel-Bahr on the south-western end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, being protected by a double line of ships, may be assumed to be a position to be held.

The "Globe" says:—"For sentimental considerations the withdrawal from Anzac is received with regret; but sentiment does not count in war. The changed position since the participation of Bulgaria has resulted in a new situation which necessitates a withdrawal from Turkish soil that is hallowed by the blood of so many of our Empire's sons.

Mr. Harold Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said, in the House of Commons yesterday, that General Sir Ian Hamilton's report on the Suvla Bay attack, which failed, had been received, and that the Government were considering it. There would be no avoidable delay in the publication of the report.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT VEHAR LAKE.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Last week Mr. Manilal, City Magistrate, Thana, concluded his enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of one Jao Manuel Intur Soza of Irla and in his judgment held that the same was due to his having been accidentally shot with a Winchester rifle by John Francis Lobo, a clerk in the Chief Storekeeper's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

A party of ten persons went out on a shooting expedition on the 31st December. At about 3 a.m. both the deceased and the accused, without the knowledge of their comrades, started off in search of game. They moved about in darkness in fields surrounding the Vihar Lake overgrown with jungle grass. The accused went by the low side of the tank to reach the appointed place, while the deceased proceeded by the upper hill side road. They had to reach a place where they expected wild boar. The accused heard a sound like the grunting of pigs while going to the appointed place and seeing something crouching in the tall grass he thought it was a pig and so fired the fatal shot, when he heard the cry "Oh my God." So he ran up and realizing the mistake he had made rendered all the assistance he possibly could and cried aloud for help, but the unfortunate man, in spite of all the assistance that promptly arrived, died in about ten minutes after the accident. The Court held that the tragic occurrence was purely an accidental one and that the guns possessed by the shooting party was quite in accordance with the provision of the Arms Act.

THE WORLD WAR.

WHY THE ALLIES WILL WIN.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S VIEW.

The "New York Herald" publishes the following telegram from its special correspondent in London:

"'I am now absolutely certain we will win this war,' was the naively neutral declaration of Colonel George B. Harvey, editor of the 'North American Review,' when I saw him at Claridge's Hotel this evening, as he was preparing to leave for America on the Holland-Amerika liner Rotterdam on Monday, after a visit during which he saw not only Cabinet Ministers, and heard their opinions on the outcome of the great struggle, but personally inspected the reserves of the immense army of 4,000,000 men which is still in the making, and studied the wonderful development of the great Department of Munitions, which controls more than 2,500 factories, employing more than a million men and women, and has transformed, as if by magic, in co-operation with the department presided over by M Thomas in France, the balance of shell power which a year ago was three to one in favour of the Huns, to a ratio of five to one in favour of the Allies, on the Western front.

"Why are you so confident that victory will be with the Allies?' I asked.

"Colonel Harvey replied: 'Before I left the United States I agreed with a Columbia professor, who said the preponderant power in men and money was bound to tell in the end, but now I have a stronger argument, which fell from the lips of a recruiting sergeant in the Strand yesterday. "Don't you want to be on the winning side?" said the soldier to a group of civilians to whom he was suggesting that they should don khaki. "How do you know ours will be the winning side?" asked a prospective recruit. "Well, my lad," said the sergeant, "you know the Germans have been trying for more than a year and a half to win, and have failed, don't you? "Yes," replied the questioner. "Well, then, we have been trying to lose during the same period and couldn't."

"'Knowing what I do of the improved situation in men money, and munitions,' said Colonel Harvey. 'I consider the sergeant's logic unanswerable.

"SHELLS TO BURN."

"'Don't make any mistake; with shells to burn and the finest body of soldiers in the world to do the burning, there is no chance of a German victory. The Allies may be forced to fight for two years—I really think they will—perhaps longer, but they will surely triumph.

"'It has been intimated that what Britain needs to ensure victory,' I ventured 'is a strong dominating personally to dictate the conduct of the war.'

"'That's absurd,' replied the colonel, 'there is no such personage in the world today. There are no Cromwells and no Napoleons. What applies to the war also applies to science, and literature, and politics. There is no such outstanding personality alive. Therefore, military, economic, and government affairs must continue to be administered by groups of able men. The Kaiser is the nearest approach to dominating personality in this war, not because he is a superman—he isn't—but simply because he is practically an absolute monarch and head of the house of Hohenzollern, and he has only achieved Pyrrhic victories.'

"'What do you think of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech?' I asked.

"'Bluff,' was the reply. 'But, mark you, have no sympathy with the absurd doctrine that Germany can be starved into surrender. If that is the hope of any of the Allied Powers, it should be dismissed at once. Germany will be able to live on her own resources for ten years. She must be whipped thoroughly and whipped from the outside, and it is because I know that the Entente Powers are inflexibly determined to give her the thrashing she has earned by her inhuman methods of warfare that I am certain the Allies will win.'

"'Whatever may be the attitude of the British toward President Wilson, there is not one particle of resentment against the American people. That, to my mind, is the most vital of facts. Can you conceive of any outcome of this war more deplorable than an estrangement of the two great segments of our race? However, I know now this cannot eventuate.

"'The instinct of British democracy is as true and sure as it was during our Civil War, when the people and their Queen withstood the aristocracy. The British people know where we stand to-day. Their confidence cannot be shaken.'

"Lieutenant Thompson, the colonel's son-in-law, who returns with him in order to enjoy Christmas at home, said: 'My blood tingled when I visited the camps and saw what splendid material there is in Kitchener's new armies. As an army officer I cannot take sides, but I cannot help expressing admiration for tip-top fighting men.'"

AN ARMS ACT CASE.

SENTECE REVISE ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Walmsley disposed of the appeal preferred by Haridas Dutt who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 19F of the Arms Act in connection with theft of arms and ammunition from Messrs. Rodda and Co. and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In this connection the appellant was convicted along with six others under section 120A, but on appeal was acquitted by the High Court. After his discharge he was convicted of possessing arms without license

Their Lordships unheld the conviction, but considering that in the first case before he was acquitted on appeal and that he was in jail for five months, they reduced the sentence to one of one year and seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

The death is reported of Mr. J. H. Karia, Principal of the Ranchorelal Chotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, on the 10th instant at the early age of 45. The late Mr. Karia was educated at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. He was appointed as Principal of the Ranchorelal Chotalal Technical Institute in January, 1910, at its very start and had been conducting its affairs in the most efficient manner.

BARONY OF WHARTON

STORY OF A DUKE WHO WAS OUTLAWED.

A Committee for Privileges sat in the House of Lords on Dec. 13, to consider the petition of Charles Theodore Halswere Kemeys-Tynte in respect of the Barony of Wharton, praying that the abeyance should be determined in his favour.

Mr. Boxall, K.C., for the petitioner, explained that there had already been a petition in the matter of the barony before the Committee. It was a petition brought by an ancestor of the present petitioner—his great-great-grandfather—in 1843. He then prayed that the abeyance which existed in the barony of Wharton might be determined in his favour, and that he might be summoned to Parliament.

Diligent inquiries were then made as to whether the barony had been created by patent. By the special direction of the Committee, inquiries were made whether any case was known in which a barony was created by patent and the patent was not to be found in the ordinary way enrolled and recorded. The result of all these inquiries was that no patent was found either of the preliminary stages towards the perfecting of the patent or of the enrolment of the patent itself.

The barony was created in 1543, the first holder being Sir Thomas Wharton, a distinguished soldier and Governor of Carlisle, who took a leading part in the hostilities then going on between England and the Scots. The barony subsequently descended to a very notable character, who became Duke of Wharton, and who died in 1731 after having been outlawed. In the former proceedings before the Committee outlawing was set aside by the King's Bench, and the result was a finding by the Committee of Privileges that the barony was in abeyance between the petitioner and other co-heirs.

Unfortunately for the petitioner, it appeared that it was considered that his financial position was not strong enough for him to receive the honour that he sought at the hands of the Queen. The present petitioner's financial position was beyond question. He was the only claimant to the honour, and there was no question as to pedigree.

Formal evidence of pedigree was then given.

The Committee decided to report to the House in favour of the claim of Mr. Kemeys-Tynte to the barony.

OTHER CLAIMS.

Two claims to the baronies of Ferrers, Bourchier, and Compton were made before the Committee for Privileges in the House of Lords. Mr. Henry Ferrers claimed to be a co-heir of the barony of Ferrers, and Mr. Charles Vere Townsend and Mr. Mainwaring-Ellerker-Onslow claimed to be senibor co-heir of the three baronies.

Mr. Cozens Hardy, K.C., said that so far as Ferrers was concerned it was a claim to one of the first five or six baronies of England. It dated back to before 1300; Compton dated back to 1572, and Bourchier to 1349. With regard to Ferrers, he believed there had been two attainders, two abeyances, and at least for a century there was a period when the peerage was held by a woman in her own right.

The hearing was not concluded.

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TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

GERMANS IN NEUTRAL LANDS.

A BLACK LIST SUGGESTED.

In the House of Commons on Dec. 13, Lord R. Cecil, moving the second reading of the trading with the Enemy (Extension) Bill, said that the object of the bill was to impede, if not to stop, trading with the enemy in neutral countries. At present, by English law, for belligerent purposes the nationality of anybody depended upon his domicile. A German with a domicile in a neutral country was treated as a neutral. The result was that it was no offence for a British subject to trade with a German firm in a neutral country, and it was no offence for ships to carry his goods or for banks to finance his business. The result was that we found in a number of neutral countries, particularly in South America neutral firms doing a very good business, and at any rate in times past they had been of direct assistance to the enemy. German cruisers had been helped by these firms, and even now when these cruisers had been swept off the seas the money which the Germans had amassed by that trading was being used for belligerent purposes of the enemy.

That was not a satisfactory state of things, but one for which the House ought to try to devise a remedy. He admitted there was great difficulty in dealing with the trade of an old mercantile country like our own. Extreme care had to be taken lest the blow aimed at German trade reacted on British trade. The whole matter had been carefully considered by the Government. The best result could be achieved by forming a black list of traders in neutral countries, who whether of enemy nationality or not, were substantially enemy firms who could be safely cut off from British intercourse without doing serious injury to British trade. In addition to these considerations, the bill would do something to put upon equal terms the British and French law on this question.

Mr. M. B. Barlow said he welcomed the bill because it made, for the first time, an inroad on the old British theory of domicile as deciding enemy character.

Sir H. D. Dalziel said it was a cause for reflection that after sixteen months of war, the noble lord should come down and say this was an urgent matter. To a large extent that justified the criticisms passed by some members since the outbreak of war. He would have liked to see a comprehensive measure dealing with this question of trading with the enemy, both at home and abroad. The bill was to some extent nibbling with the question, but he was glad that even a small effort was being made

Mr. Bigland welcomed the bill as one which was likely to consolidate British trade in different parts of the world, and which would help to make it difficult for the Germans to hold the trade they had got.

Mr. Needham said the bill would be of much benefit to shipping houses, as it would remove doubts and difficulties as to what firms abroad they were entitled to trade with.

Mr. Butcher who also welcomed the measure, wished it had gone much further, and that the term "enemy" aliens had been defined in a way more consonant with common-sense than was the case at present. As he read the bill, there was power to prevent persons in this country from trading with our enemies in this country. If that were the case it was most desirable that the power should be used. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the bill would do something to break down the malign and sinister German influence upon British trade.

TREATMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS.

Sir J. Walton was convinced that after the war the people of this country would not be prepared to resume trading relations with the Germans on the conditions which existed before the war. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Booth could not understand why there should be a prohibition against trading with Germans abroad if trade was to be permitted with agents of the same firms in this country. There had been some correspondence on the question in "The Daily Telegraph," and some time ago he had put down a question on the subject. At the present time Germans in Spanish ports were sending cargoes of fruit in English ships guarded by the British Navy and insured in London to be sold in London. In addition, the quantity sent to Holland had increased by thirty times. There were also curious proceedings taking place off the coast of Spain about which the Government must know. If pro-German firms in Denmark grouped in these syndicates were to have the benefit of this arrangement which could not be revealed, while our own friends were blacklisted and made to prove that they had no connection with Germany, the result would be lamentable. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Henry said unless the bill prevented trading in this country by firms who were essentially German, it did not fulfil its purpose. (Hear, hear.)

Sir A. Markham said though it might be the wish of the Government, it was not the wish of the House, that enemy alien firms in this country should be allowed to trade at all. (Hear, hear.) We were allowing Germans in this country to take the bread out of the mouths of English firms whose partners were fighting for the country. Germans here were buying goods from their German friends in America, and keeping their businesses going, while British firms, because they were engaged on war work, were losing their connection. Those who had brought up this matter on other occasions had been told by Lord R. Cecil that they were insolent and blustering, and like phrases of Treasury Bench politeness had been used. The noble lord seemed to think it was his duty to use language which was inconsistent with his position. If he intended to proceed in that manner he would find it difficult to get his bills through.

Mr. Rawlinson considered that the Government had not treated them fairly. If the Government intended to use the bill only for Holland and Denmark, it was worse than waste-paper. The House seemed to desire that the bill should be applied to England, and if that was done it would render the Earl of Halsbury's bill unnecessary.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S REPLY.

Sir G. Cave said everybody would do his utmost to make the bill an effective weapon against the enemies of this country. As to the black list, he thought it was a practical suggestion. It was impossible to proceed by general legislation. They could not say merely that no British firm should trade with any firm in certain countries if any one of its members was of enemy origin or enemy sympathies. The bill, as drawn, was, he thought, wide enough to deal with firms of enemy association in this country, but he did not wish the House to think that that was the only specific the Government had for dealing with the problem. Without saying that the arrangements were perfect, he knew that those who managed the Netherlands Overseas Trust desired to deal loyally and fairly with this country. Those who tried to spread a contrary impression might do real harm. The arrangement would be of value to Holland and to us.

Sir A. Markham asked if the right hon. gentleman denied that the coal trust worked by the Netherlands Overseas Trust was managed by former managers of the Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate. He would send the names to the right hon. gentleman.

Sir G. Cave replied that although there might be some Dutch citizens who were formerly concerned in German coal mines, the body included all or almost the whole of the principal coal traders in Holland.

Sir A. Markham said that he would raise the question on the adjournment next night.

The bill was read a second time.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

TSAR IN THE TRENCHES

SAILORS' VISIT TO TOMMY ATKINS.

COMFORT OF THE BATTLESHIP.

When the wind howls over the flats of Flanders and booms like the rumbling of distant guns our soldiers often say to each other: "Pretty rough on the fellows at sea! What a time they must be having in the Fleet!" The Fleet does not express the state of its soul, and one can only guess the hardships of the seamen in this dirty weather, writes Mr. Philip Gibbs from the British Headquarters in France to the "Daily Telegraph." Hardly a word breaks the silence in which they live in their unknown whereabouts. Yet the other day to the trenches in Flanders came a glimpse of the human nature which is crowded on our battleships. The men of the North Sea Fleet have been envying, it seems, the way of life among their soldier brothers. They had an idea that, compared with their own existence, the troops in the trenches had a "soft job," with more variety, excitement, and creature comforts. "A dear little dug-out in France," appealed to Jack's imagination as a fine and eventful place.

Well, Sir John Jellicoe has thought it a good idea to let some of his men see for themselves what the soldiers are doing, so that they can take back a personal description to the Fleet, and three or four days ago a naval lieutenant and ten seamen came to our part of the Western front to take their bearings in the trenches. They were very much surprised. A typical section of the trenches was chosen for them, in which they could spend a couple of nights without excessive risk, but with a fair experience of ordinary conditions of trench warfare in winter. They were cheery fellows and they laughed heartily when on the way to the front line they went slithering and stumbling in mud which reached the upper edge of their top-boots.

THE REALITY OF THINGS.

And gradually their eyes were opened to the reality of things when they saw that, so far from having a soft job, our soldiers are living in conditions of discomfort and peril which need great strength of endurance and patience, as well as great courage. Shells came screaming overhead, and they found themselves nakedly exposed to the enemy's fire over certain swamps, where the communication trenches have silted in after the heavy rains. Rain slashed down upon all the soldiers who were going up with the night reliefs, and they were wet and muddy scarecrows before they reached the front line, where they had to stand in mud not far from the enemy over the way. The dug-outs were not so full of comfort as Jack had imagined.

It was very cold in the night, so cold that the men could hardly get a grip on their rifles, and out of the dark mist came whizz-bangs and pip-squeaks, and other noisy things with threats of death. The guns on each side were busy through the night, and the shells went rushing overhead like express trains through Clapham Junction on Derby Day. In their first experience of the trenches the tars were awe-struck by the life of soldiers who live in dirty ditches and in muddy holes, under all that tumult of explosives, and take it all cheerfully as a matter of course. Their comments afterwards were amusing. They had been extremely uncomfortable, but enjoyed the novelty of the adventure.

"We were in action all night, sir," said one, who smiled at his answer because there was no "action," as soldiers call it, but only the ordinary "strafing," between the lines. "We had one casualty," said another bluejacket. The General was surprised and alarmed. He had hoped that his naval guests had escaped without a scratch. "One casualty?" "Yes, sir. One of our dug-outs was hit by a piece of shell."

"NOT SUCH A SOFT JOB."

There was a general agreement among all the seamen that after all life in the trenches is not so soft a job as they had imagined, and that there is more comfort on a battleship, even in dirty weather. They were amazed at the high spirits of the men, and there is no doubt that they will take back to the Fleet a vivid story of the pluck with which the 'land-lubbers" carry on in their wet ditches. Truly all this rain has made the front a quagmire, which only the high spirits of our fighting men could suffer without complaint. Some camps which I visited yesterday were so muddy that if one stepped off the "duck-walks," or boarded pathways, one went ankle deep. In a bad place outside one of the camps a man who had missed his way nearly disappeared altogether. He sank up to his chin in mud—it was pitch dark at the time—and his frantic yells brought a rescue party, which saved him after he had abandoned hope.

In another spot a wagon drawn by two horses became stuck in the mud, and one of the poor beasts fell from heart failure after desperate efforts to drag the load out of this morass. The other horse was pulled down and was devoured in the mud. Those, of course, are exceptional incidents, and the camps are not as uncomfortable as such episodes suggest. In spite of the mud the boarded tents are kept clean and dry, and men who have been wading in wet trenches come back to them gladly and sit round their braziers in that delightful state of "fug" which is dear to the heart of the soldier, and sailor, too.

So I found the Gordons yesterday, laughing, whistling, and singing, as they lined up before the cook-house with their billy-cans, and sat with their bare knees in the glow of the brazier fires. In leather jerkins, with aprons over their kilts and yellow mud on their gaiters, they looked a fine and bardy set of boys, and neither war nor weather had damped their spirits. Outside in the field stood a lonely piper, playing music so melancholy that it might have drawn tears from the cows in the neighbouring paddock.

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Dear Sirs,—A motherless infant in my charge, who has been reared from birth on your sizes of Foods, is doing well. He is at present over a year and a half old, and though he has been weaned, yet your Food No. 3 is a major part of his daily diet.
I enclose herewith a photo of the said infant, and I shall try in my next to send particulars about, and a photo of, another motherless baby, in a family I know of, who is being brought up, at my instance, on your milk foods. I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(Dr.) S. N. B.

A Nurse writes: Colombo.
Dear Sir,—I consider it (the 'Allenburys') a most excellent food, and have always found it agree with the Mother's milk. One baby was born with ulcerated bowels, and the ulcers perforated the bladder. However, your food was the means of saving his life. Another baby weighing four pounds, was saved by means of 'Allenburys' food. They are both fine children now. Yours truly,
(Nurse) E. S.

A Mother writes: Calcutta.
Dear Sir,—I have one little girl, 4 years old, whom I brought up on your milk foods, and I am now giving it to my second (9 weeks old.) I have found it splendid for my little ones. I am so glad, because I have heard many mothers out here say it is difficult to get a food to suit their children. Mrs. W. A. Randall.

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NEED OF UNITY AMONG HINDUS.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA'S APPEAL.

The Maharajah of Dharbhanga delivered the following speech at a public meeting of Hindus held at Tanjore, on 10th January, 1915:—

Gentlemen,—Let me thank you cordially for kindly arranging to hold this meeting and inviting me to preside over it. Ever anxious and keen as I am to promote, by humble service, the religious and social interests of our community, however little it may be, it must be a source of genuine pleasure to me to have this opportunity of meeting my Hindu brethren of the South at this important centre. It is necessary that the leaders of a large community like ours, inhabiting various distant provinces of our vast continent, should travel, from time to time, and visit distant places and have meetngs for discussing questions of vital importance to itself, and exchanging views for concerting measures for the common well-being.

First let me appeal to you, my brethren, to take all possible measures to promote unity amongst Hindus of all religious sects and denominations and discourage all action that tend to accentuate petty differences that separate and alienate and to direct all our attention to the fundamental matters that unite and combine! Have not the various languages that Hindus in different parts of the country speak and the varying forms of worship that prevail amongst us, as well as the differing environments in which vast numbers of Hindus have to live, have not these generated a tendency to emphasise these non-essential distinctions and to make us forget the basic unity that unites us all? I take this opportunity of urging upon you the great advisability, nay the imperative necessity, of making strong and powerful efforts for sinking all the points that divide Hindu from Hindu and for emphasising and making active all these forces that ought to unite us together as professing one great religion and as the descendants of those holy Rishis of the past whose writings and precepts are the just admiration of all civilised peoples. From the secular standpoint, let us remember, friends, that unity is strength, and from the spiritual point of view, let us rejoice that wherever there is unity and love, the blessings of the Divine are always present.

THE WORSHIP OF ONE GOD.

Gentlemen, we, Hindus, may differ from one another in external forms of worship, some of us may worship as their Ista Devata Mahadev, others Shri Krishna, still others Ganapati or Shakti, but we must remember the basic teaching of our scriptures that all these and many more are but varied manifestations of one and the same Supreme Power, the Great Ishwara, from whom all these flow and in whom they all merge and unite. While confining ourselves to the worship of that aspect of the Deity that is most suited to our respective temperaments and environments, let us not permit these different aspects to create or promote any feeling of distinction or separation between Hindu and Hindu. Let us remember the story which tells us that when a votary of Vishnu met a Shaiva on the way to his temple, and the thought passed through his mind that the other man was worshipping a different Deity and could not have his sympathies, that when he reached his temple and looked at the image of Vishnu which he was wont to worship everyday, he saw instead a combined figure, half of which represented the Great Preserver and the other half of which showed Mahadev, the Great Regenerator. Thus was the great lesson that both of these are one, and not different, conveyed to that devout but doubting worshipper and we may do well, gentlemen, ever to take that noble lesson to heart.

As in forms of worship, so in matters of philosophical belief, our religion has allowed the fullest liberty to its followers. And so we have advocates of the six great Darshanas and of other sub-divisions in our midst. These variety of beliefs must not, however, create any estrangement of feeling. We must not, like the Knights of the well-known story, fight each other about the very same shield, whereof one Knight was looking at one side and the other had in front of him the opposite. We must remember that these various philosophies present to us various sides and viewpoints of the vast Universe which we inhabit, that they are not exclusive of each other and necessarily antagonistic but that they are parts of one mighty whole. Let the votary of each Darshana try to look at the Universe also from the standpoint of the votaries of the other schools of philosophy, let there be a study of the spirit of tolerance and synthesis, and the mind will be enlarged, while the heart will continue to flow in love and admiration from Hindu to Hindu without any of these causes that in our ignorance produce difference and estrangement.

RULES OF CONDUCT.

Gentlemen, let us not forget that while great freedom has been permitted us in matters of belief and worship, our religion is very strict as to rules of conduct. Let us remember that if we have continued to exist and flourish through thousands of years, if the Hindu civilisation is still alive and vigorous while many other civilisations have since come and gone, if we have retained our individuality in spite of various conquests of our land by nations professing other religions, it is because the foundations of Hindu Society have been well and truly laid on the Varnashrama Dharma which recognizing the gradual evolution of the Jivatma through many births, and the great law of heredity, has made four great divisions amongst us and wisely and carefully provided the Dharma, i.e., the duties, responsibilities and privileges of each Varna. By each Varna performing its duties properly, society goes along peacefully and well organised, and souls are being gradually led on from the life of separateness and selfishness, to that of sacrifice, renunciation and unity wherein lies the ultimate and lasting bliss. The glamour of the West should not make us blind to the fact that the great Rishis who laid the foundations of the Varnashrama Dharma did so with great spiritual insight and with a knowledge of the laws of nature which we are yet very far from even approaching. Let us preserve the solid foundations for the Varnashrama Dharma on which our societies have stood so long and so well, and let us remember that if these settled foundations are weakened, the whole superstructure will stand in danger of ruin and destruction.

LOYALTY TO SOVEREIGN.

Loyalty to the Ruling Power that protects us and gives the blessings of peace and justice, has, from times immemorial been one of the cardinal points of our social and religious structure. Of all the various conquerors that have, from time to time, ruled in our land, our enlightened British Raj has been the only one that has made religious tolerance a guilding principle of its rule, and enough cannot be said in praise and appreciation of the foresightedness and benevolence of that policy of religious neutrality which our benign Rulers have so strictly adhered to. It has pleased Providence to knit together the interests of India with those of the British Empire, and we owe the present prosperity and progress of our land to the powerful spirit of organization and administration guided by wise statesmanship which our benign Rulers have brought to bear in the Government of our country. Gentlemen, it has been a source of deep gratification to all Indians that the cordial response which all India has made to the call of Duty in this Great European War, and the spontaneous and deep-laid loyalty that has inspired the people and Princes of India to place their resources at the service of our Gracious Sovereign in these times of trial, have dispelled the mistaken belief which our enemies may have entertained that India would not prove as loyal to the British Crown as she ought to be. India has proved beyond any shadow of doubt that she is loyal to the core, and that Great Britain may safely depend on this great Empire for hearty co-operation and support in all times. The destinies of England and India have been united by Divine dispensation in the benevolent statesmanship of our Rulers, and in the whole-hearted loyalty and devotion of the ruled lie the progress and happiness of both countries. It is, therefore, meet and proper that in order to give visible expression to our feeling of loyalty we should adopt a common prayer for the long life, prosperity and success of our King-Emperor, in all our religious and political gatherings as was resolved at the last sitting of the All-India Hindu Sammilan held at Hardwar during the last Kumbha Parva, and I have no doubt that this Meeting would cordially accept the proposal and carry the same with acclamation. The exact formula of prayer would be ultimately decided at the second sitting of the All-India Hindu Sammilan to be held at Muttra from the 22nd to 26th March, 1916, and then it will be translated into different languages of the country.

These, gentlemen, are some of the guiding principles which I would fain submit for your careful consideration. Be faithful to your religion and its time-honoured observances and precepts, be loyal to your Gracious Sovereign and the British Raj, be united and combined as a community, be friendly and loving to sister communities, and you are sure to thrive and prosper and to bring, wherever you are, the blessing of peace and plenty and of happiness and prosperity.

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M. VENEZELOS.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

In the summer of 1910, writes a correspondent in "The Times," chance afforded me an opportunity of discussing the situation in Greece with one of the most intelligent members of the Greek Royal Family. A year had passed since the acute dynastic crisis of 1909, when King Edward had spent the greater part of his last "cure" at Marienbad in urging the late King of the Hellenes not to seek in abdication relief from the troubles and anxieties of the position. Thanks mainly to the King of England, King George of Greece retained his throne, and stood his ground against the mutinous officers who, emulating the Young Turks, had carried out a *pronunciamiento* at Athens and had assumed practical control of public affairs.

By the beginning of 1910 these officers had learned that it is easier to promote than to direct a revolution. In their embarrassment they appealed to Eleutherios Venezelos, a Cretan leader who had shown remarkable qualities during the prolonged Cretan crisis. Training and instinct alike fitted him to deal with a revolutionary situation. Time and again he had shouldered his rifle and "done his bit" in the Cretan mountains against the Turks, and even against the arbitrary rule of the High Commissioner, Prince George of Greece, whom the Powers had placed in control of the island. He, indeed, had been chiefly instrumental in securing the recall of Prince George—whence many tears! His political views were believed to be tinged with Republicanism. His methods, though never violent unless force appeared to be the only remedy, had gained him as firm a reputation for strength of deed as for suavity of manner.

Of middle stature and slender build, possessed of a physical energy that enabled him to undergo severe exertion without fatigue, of irresistible charm in conversation, with persuasion—as was said of the greatest of Greek orators—"sitting on his lips," Venezelos wielded a personal influence that went far to secure recognition for his high moral character and steadfastness of purpose. His manner, his language, and the thoughtful expression of his features conveyed a convincing expression of sincerity which, as those who know him well can testify, was, and is, not deceptive. To him the leaders of the "Military League" appealed to redeem a position that had got beyond their control. He redeemed it without delay. Reaching Athens on January 10, 1910, he succeeded within three weeks in persuading not only the officers, but also the various political leaders, and through them the late King George, to accept the idea of a Revisionary Assembly, which, by reforming the Constitution, would complete the programme of the Military League, and facilitate the painless extinction of that moribund coterie. At the same time, with a courage unique in Greek political life, he, the Cretan leader, declared for the exclusion of Cretan Deputies from the new Hellenic Parliament, and thus obviated danger from the side of Turkey.

"FACING THE MUSIC."

Then, having transformed the situation, he withdrew to Crete to face the indignation of the ultra-Hellenic Party in the island. He met it, and overcame it. In the following September, after the convocation of the Revisionary Chamber, he returned to Athens, and was received as a popular idol. The populace, however, had been won over to the idea of a Constituent Assembly, and insisted that it be substituted for the Revisionary Chamber which Venezelos, in agreement with the Crown, had advocated. Despite public clamour, he insisted on keeping his agreement, and bent the people to his will. A few days later he was called to office by King George

It was at this moment that I was enabled to gain an insight into the views of the Greek Royal Family. Recognition that Venezelos had saved the country and the dynasty hardly availed to neutralize their apprehension lest a politician of alleged republican leanings should betray the dynasty, or, at least, lest the Crown should suffer an irreparable *diminutio capitis* by entrusting him with power. I cited the example of Crispi and of many another Italian ex-Republican who had done notable service to the House of Savoy; but the conversation left upon my mind an abiding impression of the difficulties that may be encountered even by upright and patriotic statesmen in the service of the Crown, when their political theories cannot be compressed beforehand into orthodox monarchical formulae.

The work of Venezelos in the reorganization of Greece, the introduction of greater honesty and efficiency in administration, the employment of French, British, and Italian officers for the reconstruction of the Army, the Navy, and the police, the inauguration of a sober and moderate foreign policy, and, above all, the foundation of the Balkan Alliance, are too recent to need more than passing mention. No man worked harder than he to prevent the breakdown of the Alliance. None regretted more deeply the second Balkan war. Had his counsel been heeded, even the Treaty of Bukarest might have been shorn of its vindictive character. He was and is, above all a Greek patriot, but he has always combined a sense of Balkan responsibility with his ambition for his own country.

On the outbreak of the European was he saw that the welfare of the Balkans in general, and of Greece in particular, was bound up with the triumph of the Allies; and, last March, he sought to seize the occasion afforded by the operations in the Dardanelles to link the fortunes of Greece definitely with those of England, France, and Russia. His Sovereign differed from him at the critical moment, and he was compelled to abandon office. Pressure of public opinion alone prevented him from retiring altogether from public life. M. Gounaris, who succeeded him, dissolved Parliament and adopted a policy of temporizing neutrality, under which German influences and intrigue gained the upper hand at Athens. Nevertheless, in June, when elections for a new Chamber could no longer be postponed, the countdy returned a majority of Venezelists, with whose support their leader resumed office in August. Though the situation was apparently compromised beyond redress, M. Venezelos adhered tenaciously to his convictions, and promptly mobilized the Greek Army on the morrow of the Bulgarian mobilization. The landing of Allied troops at Salonika in support of Greece and Serbia seemed to have set the seal of success upon his courageous policy. Yet, once again, his Sovereign, who is a brother-in-law of the German Emperor, withdrew Royal sanction and left him no choice but to resign. The sequel, which cannot now be long delayed, may show whether his patriotic efforts are destined to remain solely as an isolated episode in modern Greek history to remind future generations of Hellenes what their country might have been.

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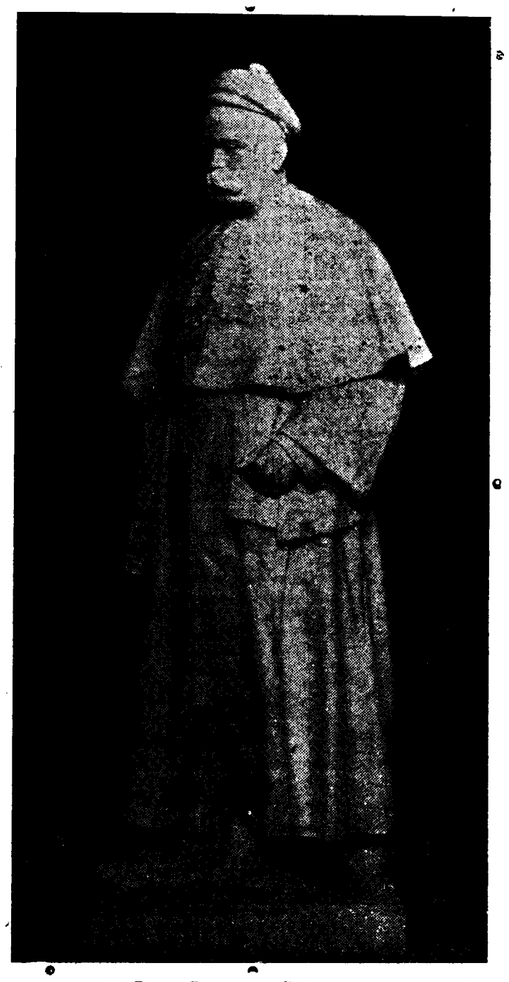

THE LATE JUSTICE M. G. RANADE. 7 ft.

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OPINIONS.

Extract from the "Times of India." 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Cooperage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with.

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six foot pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr. Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

The arrangements for the raising of subscriptions and the erection of the statue have been carried out by a committee which had the Chief Justice (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) as the president, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas as Secretary.

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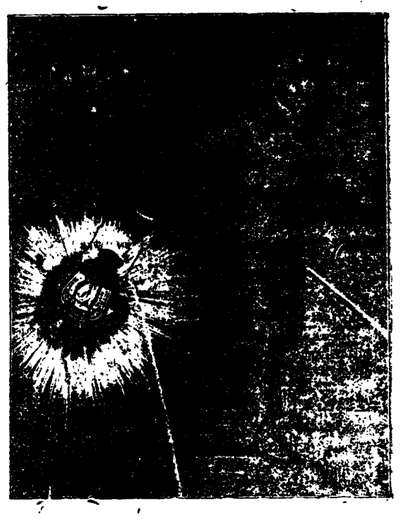

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THE MARSEILLAISE IN BERLIN.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

ARMED POLICE DEFIED BY WOMEN.

It is now possible to give a detailed account of the peace demonstration in Berlin on November 30, the day on which the Reichstag session reopened, writes the special correspondent of "The Standard" in Switzerland. It was planned, not by the leaders of the Socialist party nor by any recognised Socialist organisation, but by members of the party who are indignant at the inactivity of their leaders. Within the openly organised Socialist party there exists, as the demonstration on the last day of November showed, another inner party whose members, bolder than their comrades, are determined to agitate for peace. The arrangements for the demonstration were carried out with such skill and caution that more than 10,000 persons were able to assemble in Unter-den-Linden without attracting the attention of the police as they approached the centre of the city. They came in small bodies and by all kinds of different routes, and their plans must have been elaborated in great detail to make this possible; it was not a crowd of miscellaneous rowdies, but a body of resolute, sober, bitterly earnest men and women. The majority were women. Everyone of them must have known that the police would attack ruthlessly any crowd of people assembled to demonstrate against the war; every single participant knew that, apart from the probability of being bludgeoned in the street, there was the far graver danger of being arrested and tried for high treason and condemned to penal servitude or death.

Popular feeling against the war must run high when, with a full knowledge of the risks incurred, thousands are willing to march to the very centre of Berlin and to manifest their revoluntionary spirit under the walls of the Kaiser's palace and in front of the Reichstag. It was a few minutes before eight o'clock on the evening of November 30, while the first sitting of the new session of the Reichstag was still taking place, that a huge crowd collected suddenly, as though by magic, on the Schlossplatz, the large open space in front of the Imperial Palace. After shouting, "We want peace" and "Hoch Liebknecht!" (the only Socialist deputy who has agitated openly and boldly against the war), a procession was formed to march down Unter-de-Linden to the Wilhelmstrasse, which contains the Chancellery and the Government offices, and to the Reichstag a little farther on.

CHARGED BY THE POLICE.

Opposite the Opera House a short halt was made; the crowd sang a verse of the Marseillaise and gave cheers for the international proletariat. Meanwile the isolated policemen on duty had given the alarm by telephone, and by the time the head of the procession reached the corner of the Neustadtische Kirchstrasse a squadron of mounted police came riding up the Linden at full tilt from the direction of the Brandenberg Gate. The procession at first halted irresolutely, and then, to avoid being ridden down by the police, who were brandishing their swords very fiercely, turned and ran, but soon rallied, and stood their ground in the Linden, between the Friedrichstrasse and the Schlossplatz. In front of the Café Bauer the Marseillaise was sung again, and on the other side of the street, opposite the Café Victoria, the crowd sang the German Song of Labour. Then the mounted police charged repeatedly belabouring the people with the blunt edge of their swords, until the bulk of the crowd had been driven into the side streets, their direct retreat having been cut off by another force of police which had hurried up from the Alexanderplatz to surround the Kaiser's palace. The spectators at the windows of the Café Bauer and at other buildings along the Linden witnessed the vigorous police attacks on the crowd, and in particular heard how the officer commanding the mounted gendarmes urged his men to use their swords with effect. "Slash at them," he shouted, as he set the example at the head of his troop. In one of the pauses in the struggle the voice of a woman was heard: "Our husbands must bleed at the front, and here they want to slaughter the wives." A score of women or thereabouts who had received sword wounds were removed on ambulances, and about 50 men and women were arrested. After the crowd had been driven away from Unter-den-Linden some of its units reassembled on the Gendarmenmarkt, where the Marseillaise was sung lustly until more mounted police appeared and dispersed the gathering. About an hour later there was another demonstration on the Belle Allianceplatz, and long after midnight groups of persistent demonstrators were parading the streets, singing and shouting sedition.

On the following day—December 1—the executive committee of the German Socialist party issued a circular to the district committees in Berlin which contained a warning against public demonstrations, and added:—"The severe provisions of martial law enable those who commit indiscretions to be punished mercilessly; rash acts and useless sacrifices do no good, and under the present conditions injure not only the individual concerned, but the whole Socialist movement. We request you to notify the members of your district organisation accordingly, and to treat this communication as confidential." But thousands of copies of the executive committee's warning were hectographed; each copy was headed "A Shameful Document," and the anti-war Socialists distributed them broadcast to stir up feeling against their leaders.

BRITISH SOCIALIST MESAGE.

The following resolution has been passed by the Executive Council of the Socialist National Defence Committee:—

"In answer to the hypocritical peace propaganda which the Prussian military power finds it expedient to foster while in possession of practically the whole of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, and considerable portions of France and Russia, the Socialist National Defence Committee sends fraternal greeting to its fellow-workers of the Allied countries, and reaffirms, on behalf of the overwhelming mass of British labour, the fact of the Allied States never to lay down their arms before the restitution of the territories occupied by the Germanic troops and the absolute submission of the Prussian military power."

THE PRUSSIAN DANGER.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY.

It is very interesting, to note that in 1860 Delane foresaw and denounced the danger which was threatened toEurope by the Prussian Monarchy, writes "The Times" reviewer of the "Life of Delane," its great editor by Sir Edward Cook, which has been just published. A British traveller named Macdonald had been roughly treated by railway officials at Bonn, and was imprisoned for resisting them. "The Times" took up the matter hotly and called for redress, and the affair "was the subject of long diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments, and led to heated scenes in the several Parliaments." Delane would not let the matter drop. Later in the year Prussia was soliciting English support with regard to the Italian question; but for our part," said "The Times," "we at once declare that the ways of Prussia are not our ways, and that we will not follow an inch on the road of despotism." But the Prince Consort was then alive, and complained of this article as "positively too wicked." In the next year, 1861, the King of Prussia died, and was succeeded by his brother William, who became, 10 years later, the first German Kaiser. The day before his Coronation the new King, in addressing the members of the Prussian Chambers, had spoken of the Divine right of the Lord's anointed in terms which his grandson has made familiar to the present generation. "The Times" promptly fell upon the speech with allusions to the Stuarts and the Revolution of 1688. (p. 127.)

It is significant, says Sir Edward, of the position which Delane had made for his paper, that Lord Clarendon, who represented the Queen at the coronation, attached all the importance of an untoward international incident to the articles in "The Times." He wrote twice to the Queen herself on the subject, and suggested that she should communicate with the Prime Minister. After the second letter, the Queen accordingly wrote to Lord Palmerston, believing him to be the only person who could exercise any influence over Mr. Delane, adding that, "even if this should not be much, it will be important that that gentleman should know the mischief his writings are doing and that the Government sincerely deplore it." Lord Palmerston wrote accordingly to Delane, and in reply received the following inimitable letter which was in due course forwarded to the Castle:—

16, Serjeants Inn,
28th October, 1861.

My dear Lord,—I shall be very glad to give the Prussians a respite from that most cruel of all inflictions—good advice. Indeed, I would not have intruded anything so unwelcome during the splendid solemnities of the coronation had not the King uttered those surprising anachronisms upon Divine Right. Pray observe, too, in extenuation of my offence that I sent a faithful chronicler to Konigsberg, who has described all the splendours in a proper and reverent spirit, and done what man can do to render such ceremonies intelligible, and the recital of them not too wearisome to those who believe in Divine Right as little as your Lordship's very faithful servant.

JOHN T. DELANE.

A PLAIN ENGLISHMAN.

There is nothing more characteristic of Delane throughout the whole volume than that letter. The Englishman's revolt from the pretensions of Prussian despotism, the humour of the gentle hint to Palmerston, who had been the author of so much "good advice" to foreign countries, the cool independence of the Editor, and the literary sarcasm exhibit Delane's powers at their best. He was a master of concentrated, graceful, and significant letter-writing. It was his true English instinct which realized at once the antagonism between the Prussian spirit and that of British civilization, and the incident is almost prophetic of the mortal struggle between the two which has broken out with the present War. It was evidently with much reluctance, as Sir Edward Cook shows, that a few years afterwards, in 1864, he acquiesced in the decision of the Government, against the view of Palmerston, to abstain from intervening against Prussia in the War of the Danish Duchies. Sir Edward Cook says (p. 136):—

In the fourth week of June the crisis was rapidly coming to a head, and the rival forces seemed nearly balanced. Delane was equally in the confidence of all; of the War party through Lord Palmerston, of the peace party through Lord Granville and Lord Clarendon, of the Court through his friends at Windsor. The Duke of Cambridge took means for passing on certain considerations to Delane, and when the Queen talked politics to Lord Torrington, "I felt it was you," he wrote to the editor, "not me she was talking to." It seemed uncertain for a time on which side "The Times" would declare itself. During the Conference Lord Palmerston had remonstrated with Delane on his too "German tone." On June 21 and again on the 23rd the leading article, though carefully guarded, was on the whole bellicose in tone; but this was the fire of artillery covering a retreat. On June 24, the day before the fateful meeting of th Cabinet was to be held, Delane, though again with some caution, cast his vote for peace. Three days later he printed a powerful argument in favour of non-intervention. The attitude of "The Times" did much to rally the middle opinion of the nation in support of the probably wise, but certainly inglorious, policy.

The opinion has been expressed that our failure to stand by Denmark in that crisis is the ultimate cause of our having to defend another "scrap of paper" now.

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and the best, after mother's milk, is Glaxo, as can be judged by what this doctor says:—

"This last week the child has gained 11½ ounces, and still continues to improve in health. I am frequently coming across "babies suffering from improper feeding. It has occurred to "me that Glaxo is the ideal food for such people to use for their "children, because it is not only perfect from a scientific and "clinical point of view, but it is so easily prepared that, even "in the hands of the most ignorant and careless of mothers, I "firmly believe that infants would thrive, and avoid the "many dangers that there are with infant feeding."
(Signed)————, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.O.H.

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Glaxo is made ready for Baby by adding hot water only—**do not add either milk or cream.** No cooking. In two minutes Baby's Glaxo is ready.

Give your Baby Glaxo and see how contented he is and what quiet restful nights both you and Baby enjoy.

Ask your Doctor!

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TRADE MARK.

THE HUMOURS OF VOLUNTEERING.

ROUTE MARCHING.

(From "Bombay Young Men.")

It is the object of this article to give, for the benefit of the uninitiated, a brief description of the delights of a route march, and incidentally to offer a few remarks upon route-marching in general. To begin with, what is a route march? Well, no one seems to know exactly. It is a military manoeuvre carried out in order to transfer a body from one place to another as rapidly as possible. This definition, however, is not quite perfect. It must be pointed out that when a peppery old colonel kicks a would-be son-in-law down the front door steps, the progress of the latter cannot strictly be described as a route march, in spite of the fact that a rapid transference of a body from one place to another has undoubtedly been effected.

Let us take an illustration: Suppose Colonel X has a battalion on the Oval and wishes to transfer them to Chowpatti. What does he do? Does he call for gharries, or whistle for a taxi, or tell us to catch a tram car? Oh dear, no: He just makes us walk —a thing that we've never done before, perhaps. In civilian life we should call it a beastly bore. In volunteer parlance it is called a "route march."

The great thing about "route marching" is that it teaches one the care of his feet. Most fellows find it advisable to protect their feet with leather cases, called boots. Real swanks go still further and wear inside coverings called "socks." Such articles are not really necessary however as the puttees hide them. "Boots" and "socks" are much valued as gifts. Who has not heard the expression: "Give him the boot," or "Giving them socks." The latter expression is being used with considerable truth in relation to the Gentle Hun. Many folks would go still further and give them "suspenders" as well. Some volunteers have "socks" with clocks—but most find it more comfortable to wear a wrist watch (that's quite enough.—EDITOR, B. Y. M.).

No route march is complete without a marching song. Any old song will do—it is possible to march quite comfortably to "The Rosary." On the other hand, Company Sergeant-Majors do not encourage songs of "The Rosary" ilk and prefer the more exhausting and exacting strains of "Tipperary," which reminds us of when we "served our time" in an engineering shop at home. The first foreman we were under was a worthy Scot who loved to hear the Psalms. As we wielded hammer and chisel we beat time to the grand old tunes as we whistled them. Alas and alack, there came a day when the old man retired, and in his place there came another Scot who placed a bann on all hymn tunes in favour of "The Cock o' the North." It was strange what a lot more work we did.

Much the same applies to route marching. The "golden rule" in route marching is supposed to be "watch your step." It is all very well—but much the best rule to adopt is to "call your step." Suppose you are marching with a company and they are all out of step except you—the thing to do is to call out "Left! Left!" each time your left foot touches the ground. The whole company will immediately conform to your movements and save you the trouble of shuffling to get into step with them.

The length of t'o step is important. It must neither be too long nor too short. It must be what Captain——always calls "a fool pace of thirty inches." We quite agree! It doesn't matter if you are five foot nothing or six foot something, it has to be thirty inches, no more and no less. Think, oh think, my friends, what an awful thing it would have been for the British Army had our gallant Tommies stepped twenty-nine or even thirty-one inches per pace in their advance on Loos. If you ask for my private opinion, some of them did nearer sixty—whilst the Germans never troubled to touch the ground at all

It is regrettable to notice that the route march appears to be falling into disfavour among modern Generals. It is an open secret that troops are moved from point to point on motor buses. It is rumoured that the trams will start soon. London has been largely denuded of motor buses; but why, we ask, should London have to make all the sacrifice. When, oh when, will they send for the Bombay gharries? We don't want to lose them, but we think they ought to go. It's more than the horses will!

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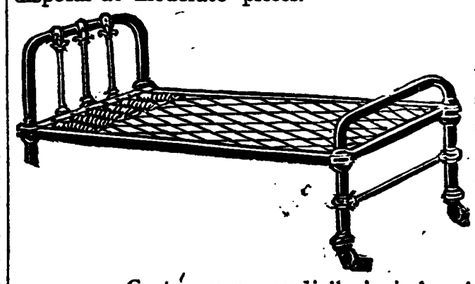

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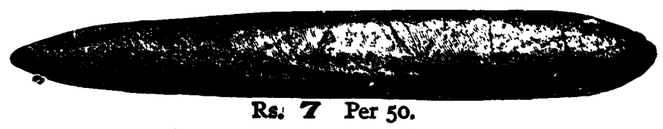

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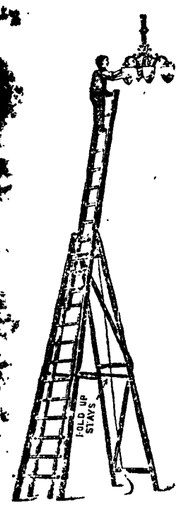

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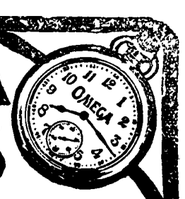

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